FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1848. [NO. 1628.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

MULES.

FOUR likely large MULES, and a Timber Wagon for sale. The mules or wagon will be sold separate. Apply to W. A. Melvin, or to
W. BRANSON.
August 8, 1848. 27-3w

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We would, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and in town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.
JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf
Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot copy 2 weeks and send bills to this office.

FISH CHEAP FOR CASH.—W. McINTYRE offers for sale—
2 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, in fine order for eating.
3 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, late packed.
August 8, 1848. 27-2m

RED SPRING ACADEMY.

THE next Session in this Academy will commence on the 31st inst., under the direction of Mr. Malcom C. McNeill, a competent and experienced Instructer. The rates of Tuition are $7, $8 and $10, per Session of 24 weeks. Students charged from their entrance till the end of the Session, and no deduction made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.
JOHN McGOOGAN.
A. D. McNEILL.
NEILL McNEILL.
Robeson county, July 27. 27-2w

A Store House at Egypt, Chatham County, to be Rented.

I WILL rent my Store House, Ware and Smoke Houses at this place, at a moderate price. I will board any person that may wish it, or I can rent a Dwelling House within 50 yards of the Store. There is a fine Well of water in the yard, and a Spring not exceeding 200 yards of the Store House. This Stand cannot be surpassed by any country store in the State, for local beauty and health, and I know of no country stand that offers such an opening for a profitable mercantile business. There is but one Store within eight miles in any direction. As Mr. Gardner will discontinue business at his Stand this Fall, the opening will be in that direction more than 20 miles. There is more wealth within a circuit of 5 miles of this place than double that distance in any part of the county. A real business man can do a splendid business at this Stand.
PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Chatham county, Aug. 1, 1848. 27t10
☞ My Post Office is Pittsboro', in this county.

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon.
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 3, 1848. 19tf

North Carolina—Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
William A. Cox, Executor of Owen B. Cox, *vs.* Calvin Davis.
Original Attachment levied on Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to make appearance before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for this County, at Kenansville, the 3d Monday of October, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October 1848.
JAMES H. JERMAIN.
[Pr. adv. $2 10] 25-6w

THE FORMER CONTRACTOR for building a new Jail for the district of Marion having failed to enter into its preliminary arrangements, necessary to secure the performance of his contract, notice is hereby given that proposals, under seal, for building a JAIL for the district of Marion, according to the specifications herewith annexed, will be received by the subscriber until the first Monday in September next, at which time the said contract will be let to the lowest bidder.

Address C. D. EVANS, Marion C. H., S. C. Bidders will mark their proposals on the outside "Proposals for building Jail."

By order of the Board of Commissioners Public Buildings for Marion district.
C. D. EVANS,
Secretary of the Board.

Specifications for building a new Jail in the District of Marion, South Carolina, according to plans furnished.

DIMENSIONS.

The Building to be forty-six feet front (46 feet) by thirty-six on the sides. Whole height, including the cornice, thirty-two (32) feet. Rear projection to extend ten feet six inches (10 6) from the body of the house, to be fifteen (15) feet in width, carried up to the same height and finished in the same manner as the main building. The first story to be eight (8) feet in the clear; the second, ten (10), and the third, eight (8).

FOUNDATIONS.

To be two and half (2½) feet in depth, to be four (4) bricks wide at the base and racked up to two and half (2½) bricks at the surface; foundations of rear projection to be of the same depth and thickness.

WALLS.

To be carried up for the first eighteen (18) inches two and half (2½) bricks in thickness, the remainder, as high as the cornice to be two (2) bricks. Pilasters to project four (4) inches from the face of the wall, with moulded brown stone caps, as shown on drawings. Cornice to project fifteen (15) inches, supported on blue stone flagging, not less than thirty-three (33) inches in length, bonded into the walls. The outer surface to be chiselled smooth and colored the same as the building itself. All the walls and foundations to be built of the best grey brick laid in mortar, compounded of one part best quick stone lime and four parts clean, sharp sand, thoroughly worked together. The exterior when finished, to be well rubbed on the face, so as to present no inequality, and colored and pencilled so as to imitate stone.

PARTITION WALLS.

In basement forming the passage to be one and half (1½) bricks in thickness, the remainder nine (9) inches. Partition walls in second story forming the passage to be of five by six (5 x 6) scantling, placed sixteen (16) inches from centre to centre; the remainder four by four (4 x 4) sixteen inches centre to centre. Cells in third story to be formed of one and quarter (1¼) inch oak plank in three thicknesses, the first placed upright and the others inclined in contrary directions on each side of it, and fastened with wrought iron nails, two inches apart, both in a perpendicular and horizontal direction.

PLASTERING.

The walls and ceiling of the passage and the Jailor's room in the basement, all the walls, ceiling, partitions, &c., of the second story, the walls and ceiling in the passages, of third story, and also those of the rear projection to have two (2) good coats of plastering. The first coat of strong lime and sand and a full proportion of hair; the second coat to be hard finished. The remaining rooms in the basement story to be white-washed.

JOIST AND FLOORING BOARDS.

All the joist in the first, second and third stories to be three by twelve (3 x 12) laid twelve inches from centre to centre. Ceiling joist two and half by ten (2½ x 10) twelve inches centre to centre, to extend entirely across the breadth of the building. Wall plate (4 x 8) four by eight. The floor and ceiling joist of the third story contained within the cells to have iron bars three quarters of an inch in thickness and two inches in width, notched into them, so as to be level with joist and placed six inches apart, to be securely riveted at each crossing. The flooring boards to be two inches in thickness, and ceiling boards one and a half, made of sound well seasoned oak plank, planed, tongued and grooved. Floor boards of the first and second stories to be one and quarter inches in thickness, of the best quality hard pine, planed, tongued and grooved.

ROOF.

To be framed with two trusses, placed at the meeting of the angle rafters; trusses to have tie beams, four by twelve (4 x 12); king post four by six (4 x 6); principal rafters four by eight (4 x 8); braces three by four; purling three by six (3 x 6). To be framed with iron straps and bolts, one at the foot of the king post and each principal rafter. Such rafters to be three by five. The whole to be framed in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and of sound well seasoned timber, free from sap, and shakes. Covering to be of tin laid on in the most approved manner and given two coats of best roofing paint—roof boards to be one and a quarter inches thick of best quality hard pine well jointed.

WINDOWS.

All the windows in the first and second stories to have sills five inches and lintels [illegible] eight, and to be four inches wider than the opening in the brick work. Those in the third story to have sills five and lintels seven, extending entirely across the breadth of the walls, viz: eighteen inches, and projecting two inches in front, to have a sufficient number of holes drilled into them to receive the iron grating in front. The whole to be of finely wrought and rubbed grey granite. The windows in the rear projection to have an iron grating similar to those of the third story. All the windows in the second story to have Venetian blinds hung on the inside. Those in the first story to have panel shutters with proper fastenings.

DOORS.

All the doors of the first story to be of best quality hard pine, with bead and flush panel on back and raised panel on the front. Four panels to each door.

In the second story, of good Northern pine, free from shakes, with sunk panels, moulded.

Third story cell doors to be two feet wide and six feet high, made of iron bars, three-quarters of an inch thick and two inches wide, and crossed by bars one-half inch thick and two inches wide, to be placed four (4) inches apart and securely riveted at the crossings; to be hung with strap hinges and fastenings on the outside. Three exterior doors, three feet wide and six and half feet high, opening from each story into the rear projection, made of iron bars three quarters of an inch thick and two and half inches wide, four inches apart, with strap hinges and fastenings complete. On the second story a panel door opening inside, the iron door being hung on the back next the stairway.

STAIRWAYS.

A family stairway to be built leading up to the second story, of sound, well seasoned hard pine. Brackets two and half inches thick, treads and risers one and half inches, with moulded nosings. The risers to be (7½) seven and half inches wide and tread not less than twelve (12) inches.—Hand-rail of mahogany.

A prisoner's stairway to be built in the rear projection, leading up to the third story, with brackets and risers of hard pine, and treads of one and half inch oak plank, well seasoned. To have turned banisters of hard pine and a hand-rail of oak. The whole to be built of the most substantial and durable materials, and in the best and most workmanlike manner.

GRATINGS.

Third story and rear projection window gratings to have iron bars one and quarter inch square and sinking two inches into both sill and lintel, there to be well secured with lead and placed three inches apart. Cross bars to be two and three quarter inches wide, with openings for receiving the perpendicular bars, to be sufficiently long to run six inches into the wall on each side, and placed eight (8) inches apart.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

All the exterior and interior wood work, except the flooring and shelves and front door, to have three (3) coats oil paint of such colors as shall be directed, front door to be grained in imitation of oak. All the iron doors, windows, &c., to have three (3) coats oil paint. All the windows to be glazed with the best American glass. First and second stories eighteen lights of ten by twelve glass. Third story to have half windows.

All labor and materials to be furnished by the contractor, and the building to be entire and complete before it shall be received by the Building Committee. The work to be done in a workmanlike manner and subject to the inspection of the Building Committee, who shall have power to reject all work and materials which may not be in conformity with the plans and specifications.

EXTRAS AND ALTERATIONS.

If, in the course of building, any alterations in the plans and specifications be required, either by adding to or taking off, such alterations and their equivalent price shall be agreed upon in writing between the contractor and the Building Committee. The contractor is required to give two or more securities for the due performance of his contract, to be bound each in the penal sum of $———

July 20, 1848. 26-3w

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts.; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Alamance, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping, (a new work); Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 5.

LUMBERTON ACADEMY.

THE REV. R. E. PARHAM having taken charge of this Institution, would inform the public that he has opened his School and is now ready to receive Pupils.

Terms of Tuition will be as follows, viz:

For instruction in the Mathematics, and in the Latin and Greek Languages	$12 50
English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, History, &c.	9 00
Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	7 00

per Session of five months.

Board can be had in private families from $5 to $7 per month.
July 29, 1848. 26-4w

MOST BRILLIANT SCHEMES

For August, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$50,000! $20,000! $10,000!

66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Making nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 45, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 26, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,940, 1 of 2,000, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 20 of 300, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	35 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Eighths,	17 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.
July 22, 1848. 25-tdpd

What is there in a name?

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

JAMES M. EGBERT, late the senior partner of Emory & Co., has associated with William Bailey, No. 2 Calvert street, the luckiest house in the world for selling Prizes!

NOTICE—WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL.

There have been more large Prizes sold from under the old roof, No. 2 CALVERT STREET, than ever was sold in the United States by any Fifty Venders! For proof we refer you to our much esteemed and gentlemanly Managers, Messrs. D. PAINE & CO.

To our Customers.

The customers of No. 2 Calvert street will perceive by the same hand writing that has been addressing them the last ten years, that the old and senior partner still remains at the old and well established House NO. 2 CALVERT STREET.

The business of the old House, No. 2 Calvert street, is now conducted by

WM. BAILEY & CO.,

in a manner worthy the attention of all.

☞ We have adopted the same old motto established by me, J. M. Egbert (late the senior partner of Emory & Co. some ten years ago), that is, PUNCTUALITY IN ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS!

☞ The name of OLD NO. TWO now stands high on the pinnacle of Fame!

☞ WM BAILEY & Co. pay all postage.

☞ Wm Bailey & Co cash all Prizes sold by other venders without discount.

☞ Wm Bailey & Co. keep all their business with themselves.

☞ Wm Bailey & Co. will sell you more Prizes than you can purchase any where else.

☞ Wm Bailey & Co. answer all letters by return mail.

☞ There is no miscarriage of letters when directed to Wm. Bailey & Co.

☞ The firm of Wm Bailey & Co. is known from one end of the United States to the other.

☞ Old No. 2 CALVERT STREET is the polar star for all others to steer by—when she refuses to shine it is then men let go their anchor.

KEEP COOL, KEEP COOL.

We advise our customers to find some shady grove for the perusal of this Scheme. There is something in it exciting, and no mistake. Examine for yourselves. See the chance offered for a fortune, and then in keep your mind to have it, by purchasing from WM. BAILEY & CO. a Package.

One Package can draw

80,000 DOLLARS!

There is to be distributed in this one Scheme to the customers of WM. BAILEY & CO.

897,696 DOLLARS!

This is a No. 1 Scheme. Look well to it! There is in large Prizes

150,000 DOLLARS!

THE GRAND CAPITALS ARE

50,000 DOLLS.

15,681 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars!
5 of 5,000 Dollars each!
Making in 5,000 Dollar Prizes—

25,000 DOLLS.

40 of 1,000 Dollars—making in 1,000 Dollar Prizes—

40,000 DOLLS.

HERE IS THE SCHEME IN FULL.

GRAND
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.
Class No. 17.
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, Md.
August 26, 1848.
78 numbers and 15 drawn ballots.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE TICKETS ARE PRIZES!
GRANDEUR!

1 Prize of 50,000 Dollars is	$50,000
1 Prize of 15,681 Dollars is	15,681
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars is	10,000
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars	ARE $25,000.
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars	
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars	
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars	
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars	
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars	ARE $10,000.
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars	
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars	
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars	
1 Prize of 2,000 Dollars	
40 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars are	40,000
50 Prizes of 500 Dollars are	25,000
100 Prizes of 300 Dollars are	30,000
100 Prizes of 200 Dollars are	20,000
152 Prizes of 150 Dollars are	22,800
120 Prizes of 100 Dollars are	12,000
126 Prizes of 50 Dollars are	6,300
6,363 Prizes of 30 Dollars are	190,890
29,295 Prizes of 15 Dollars are	439,425

36,365 PRIZES—amounting to

897,696 DOLLARS!

Tickets $15—shares in proportion.

The above Scheme we cannot too warmly recommend, and considering the luck that we have had at old No. 2 CALVERT STREET, is a safe guarantee the 50,000 Dollar Prize can be had of WM. BAILEY & CO.

The following Grand and Magnificent Prizes have been sold from old No. 2 Calvert street:
60,000 Dollars—on a Whole Ticket.
50,000 Dollars—on a whole.
30,000 Dollars—on a half.
25,000 Dollars—on a whole.

All have been sold from No. 2 Calvert street. The $1000 Prizes, &c. are like the grains of sand on the sea shore—too numerous to mention.

PACKAGES! PACKAGES!

Wm. Bailey will sell a Package on certificate in the above Grand Scheme that cost 390 Dollars, for

26 whole tickets	$180 00	26 quarters	45 00
26 halves	90 00	26 eighths	22 50

ADDRESS, for luck and strict attention to business,
WM. BAILEY & CO.,
U. S. Lottery Agents,
No. 2 N. Calvert st.,
(Opposite Barnum's Hotel,)
Baltimore, Md.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 25, 1848. 26tf

ASHEBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 2d Monday in July inst.
J. H. BROOKS, Principal.
July 15. 24-3m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of September next, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, to-wit—by order of the Court of Equity:—

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Brazier, Burt and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."

600 acres, joining the lands of Jonathan Evans, Henry Carter, McDaniel, and John Evans, being the manor plantation of the late Henry Evans.

Terms of the above 6 months credit.

1 Lot in Fayetteville, on Gillespie st., with a Dwelling thereon, at present occupied by Joseph Arey, known as the "Fuller Lot." Terms 6 and 12 months credit—5 per cent. cash.

2 Lots on Maiden Lane, in Fayetteville.

500 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River. Both the above formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. 6 and 12 months credit.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July 17, 1848. 25ts

$200 LOST!

ON the 2d inst. we mailed a Letter for Charleston, S. C. via Cheraw, enclosing the following Bank Bills, say.

1	$5 Bill, Bank of Charleston,	Letter B. No. 12.
2	10 Bills, do	B. Nos. 16 and 73
1	5 Bill, do	C. No. 86.
2	10 Bills, do	C. Nos. 5 and 35.
1	2 Bill, Bank of the State of South Carolina,	Letter E. No. 573.
2	2 Bills, do	B. Nos 37 & 920.
1	3 Bill, do	B. No. 20.
1	5 Bill, do	D. No. 70.
1	10 Bill, do	B. No. 46.
1	10 Bill, do	D. No. 79.
1	10 Bill, do	C or E. No. 13.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Hamburg,	Letter D. No. 542.
1	5 Bill, do	C. No. 955.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Camden,	D. No. 734.
1	5 Bill, do	A. No. 160.
1	5 Bill, Merchants' Bank of Cheraw,	Letter D, No. 486.
1	5 Bill, do	B. No. 231.
1	7 Bill, do	A. No. 79.
2	5 Bills, Commercial Bank of Columbia,	Letter B, Nos. 824 and 816.
1	10 Bill, do	Aa. No. 822.
1	10 Bill, do	Cc. No. 471.
1	5 Bill, Bank of Georgetown,	Let. D. No 1124.
1	10 Bill, do	A. No. 129.
1	10 Bill, do	B. No. 577.
1	10 Bill, do	B. No. ——.

Said Letter has not been received at the Post Office in Charleston. As it was stolen from the Mail, will all those interested in the detection of the rogue, examine such South Carolina money as is offered them, and aid us in bringing him to justice? A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the $200.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1848. 21tf

N. B. In the printed handbills circulated, an error occurred in the date; it should be 1848 instead of 1846.

Temperate Drinkers.—A friend of mine once gave me the number and the names of a social club of temperate drinkers which once existed in Schenectady and of which, when young, he was himself a member; and I have remarked, how bereft of fortune, how bereft of reputation, bereft of health, and sometimes even bereft of reason, they have descended, one after another, prematurely to the grave; until, at length, though not an old man, that friend alone remains of all their number, to tell how he himself was rescued from a fate so terrible, by the timely and prophetic counsel of a pious mother. And I have remarked, too, how those pupils of my own, who in despite of warning, and admonition, and entreaty, persisted in the use of intoxicating liquors while at college, have, on entering the world, sunk into obscurity, and finally disappeared from among those rival actors, once their companions, rising into life; and when, searching out the cause, I have, full of anxiety, inquired after one, and another, and another, the same answer has been returned, "He has become, or gone a sot into the grave."—*Rev. Mr. Nott.*

"Well, stranger, where are you from?" said a landlady of Arkansas to her guest. "Why, madam, I am now from Baltimore, Maryland, but I was born and brought up in Massachusetts, near Boston," said the gentleman. "Aint that where the Yankees live! Law me! you are the very man I have been looking after this long time: *my clock is out of fix!*" ejaculated the old lady, in ecstacies of joy.

"Mrs. A.," said a ragged urchin at a neighbor's door, "won't you please to darn my stockings? See those great holes there!"

"Want me to darn your stockings!—What for?"

"Why, you see, mother can't get time!"

"Can't get time! Where is your mother?"

"Oh, she's gone to the minister's house to help 'em to make up clothes for the poor ragged Hindoos; it takes her pretty much all her spare time!"

SPEECH OF MR. CLAYTON,
OF DELAWARE,
IN DEFENCE OF GEN. TAYLOR.
(CONCLUDED.)

IN SENATE, JULY 5, 1848.

I proceed now to answer some of the interrogations proposed by the honorable Senator from Mississippi; and, first, in relation to the tariff. He asks me whether Gen. Taylor is in favor of the tariff. I answer that Gen. Taylor has expressly declared in his letter to Capt. Allison that he will, on that subject, submit to the will of the People. If they, by their representatives in Congress, choose to pass a protective tariff law, he will not veto it. If they choose to retain the free-trade law of 1846 he will not interfere with it. The Senator asks what is my position in regard to this question? I answer that I am a Whig, and, as a true friend of the American tariff of 1842, and the principles of that tariff, I am perfectly content with the President of the United States who will permit the will of the representatives of the people and of the States to become the law of the land. The honorable gentleman referred to a letter of mine, written in 1846, to my political friends in Delaware, in which I avowed myself to be, what I have always felt proud to declare myself, a friend to the protection of American industry and the tariff of 1842. It was a letter written, not as he says, for a Presidential election, but for a State election, and on the eve of it. I shall never abandon it, but I glory in the principle it avows.

The honorable Senator inquired if there was a man on this side of the chamber who was in favor of that tariff of 1842? I AM, and I think all on my side of the chamber concur with me. But I do not desire Gen. Taylor to force any tariff upon the country by the exercise of Executive power. He is willing, on that great question, to let the vote of the people govern; and no man, be he from the North or from the South, who desires to curb the expression of the people on this subject, can justly call himself a true republican.

It is because Gen. Taylor, on this as on other great questions, stands on republican ground that we desire his election. He occupies precisely the platform on which Mr. Jefferson placed himself in the origin of parties in this country. He is in favor of strengthening the popular branch of the Government, and opposed to the augmentation of Executive power. This was the great dividing landmark between parties in 1798. But, alas! your modern Democracy has been driven by its office-holding leaders to a very different position from that occupied by Mr. Jefferson. It now stands as the advocate, the prop, and support of kingly power. [Here Mr. C. addressed himself to the Democratic side of the chamber.] You defend all its encroachments. You spurn the rights of the country and of Congress. You decide that the President shall put down the will of the people; and you have nominated a man who stands solemnly pledged before the Convention, by his letter of acceptance of your nomination, to veto the will of the people, when expressed through their representatives, on all great leading questions, in any other way than as a mere faction may dictate. By the action of a Convention, which the minority was suffered to control, and which took only one night to consider all the great questions of public policy, your candidate is pledged to veto the vote of the people, should even nine-tenths of them decide upon a repeal of the tariff of 1846 and a re-enactment of that of 1842!

Now, on this ground, is there any honorable free-trade man who will hesitate to give his support to General Taylor?—Every honest Democrat—every native and every naturalized citizen—can support Gen. Taylor; and no one can accuse them of apostatizing from any political party to which they may have been attached. I, as a Whig, can unite with my fellow citizens of the Democratic party in support of General Taylor, and all I ask of them is to be republican in heart, and allow the will of the people to govern; for that is the great principle laid down by him in the Allison letter, and it towers infinitely above all other questions of party ever made in this country.

Which, then, is the Republican party? It is the great National Party, composed of Democrats, naturalized citizens, native citizens, and Whigs—patriotic men of all parties—who now constitute the great Taylor party of the country. *That* is the true Republican party; opposed to the downward tendency of the Government in its administration—anxious to avert its progress to monarchy; and, unless the principles of that party be sustained, the liberties of the country must, sooner or later, fall beneath the axe which has been laid to their root by the proceedings of the interested and intriguing faction which has by turns muzzled, cajoled, and trampled upon the rights of the modern Democracy. When, then, I call upon any man to support General Taylor, I do not ask that he should be merely a Whig or a Democrat, but a Republican—a Republican not merely by profession, but a Republican in heart and in deed.

The party leaders in the convention that introduced this two-thirds rule, and thus cheated itself, refusing to allow the majority to govern, have felt already the consequences of their conduct. This rule was introduced as a permanent principle of the Democratic party in the convention of 1844, and was a deliberate fraud upon Mr. Van Buren and his friends. He went into the convention expecting that the will of the majority would be allowed to control its action, and he received the votes of a decided majority of that convention. But the politicians—those jugglers who understood the game which was to be played—so contrived it that a majority could not control the action of the convention. They deluded Southern men by the pretext that, as the North had a majority of votes, their institution of slavery was in danger, and thus procured their aid to establish the rule that a vote of two-thirds was necessary to nominate the candidate. They thus rejected Mr. Van Buren; and what has been the result? This political magician, as he was called, has applied his magic touch to your party, and lo! it is crumbling into dust! It is prostrate beneath his feet at this moment. The splendid party fabric—the Regency palace—which, by his wizard art, he erected in the Empire State, has vanished like the morning mist, or one of those dreamy mansions of which we read in Eastern tales, at the touch of one of the genii. The vengeance of the man who was thus defrauded and defeated equals that of Mazeppa, the prince of Barnburners—

> "For if we do but mark the hour,
> There never yet was human power
> That could evade, if unforgiven,
> The patient search and vigil long
> Of him who treasures up a wrong."

I say to gentlemen who now vainly attempt to uphold this tottering fabric of progressive, aggressive, and retrogressive Democracy, that on the day on which you established that principle and overthrew the fundamental principle of all republican government, your destiny was sealed!—From that hour your doom was irretrievably fixed. Nothing could or can save you from the fate that awaits you. Nothing can save any party in this country that shall dare to establish such an unprincipled rule. The people may be humbugged for a time, but when they have been allowed opportunity for reflection, and see a fraud perpetrated, repeated, and enjoined as a principle, by which the right of the majority is denied, the shackles of party can bind them no longer. They imbibed this sacred principle from their fathers: they were taught it by their mothers amidst the first lessons of their infancy, and they know that without it their Government would be converted into a government of pronunciamentos, and could not exist an hour. Whig as I am, and ever have been, I have no hesitation in declaring that if the Whig party were to assemble in convention to-morrow and adopt such a principle, I would leave them the moment I could address a letter to the public.

The Senator also inquires what will Gen. Taylor do in reference to the Subtreasury and the Bank? I answer that Gen. Taylor has pledged himself, in the Allison letter, to let the people govern. If they want this miserable Subtreasury scheme they will keep it. If they wish to repeal it he will interpose no veto upon the exercise of their will. On the other hand, how stands Lewis Cass, the champion of the Democracy? He stands pledged to retain the Subtreasury in spite of the will of the people. If three-fifths of the people should come here demanding the repeal of the Subtreasury law, Mr. Cass would be bound to trample upon that will. Which, then, is the Republican; which the true Democrat?

MR. FOOTE. Will the gentleman bear with me while I submit another question? Does he regard the veto power as a conservative one, to be retained, or as one to be struck out of the constitution? If to be retained, should it not be exercised?

MR. CLAYTON. I am very glad that the honorable gentleman has put this interrogatory. I hold the veto power to be a great conservative power in the constitution. I do not seek, nor do the friends of Gen. Taylor seek, to strike it from the constitution. We regard it as the fathers of the republic did, as a conservative power to enable the Executive to defend itself, and to be exercised precisely within the limitations laid down by Madison and his associates. General Taylor specifies the causes for which he will apply the veto.

I return now to the consideration of the question of the currency and the national bank, at which point the Senator interrupted the course of my remarks. And I recur to the bank question particularly, that this matter may be put to rest, so far as is in my power, now and forever. I do not know a man who supports General Taylor that entertains the most remote idea of bringing the question of a national bank before the Congress of the Union. I do not know a Whig on this side of the chamber, or any where else, who cherishes any idea of reviving that question. The gentlemen on the other side will rattle the dry bones of the old Bank of the United States in our faces; but they will, by doing so, only frighten the men of their own party who voted in Congress for, and carried that bank charter; and they will attempt in vain to ride any longer on their old political hobby as an anti-bank party. Whatever opinions we may have in regard to that great question, we have all resolved that *we* will never revive it. If the Democratic party want a Bank of the U. States let them move it. We on this side of the chamber know that a national bank could be of no value to the country, unless sustained by the will of both the great parties of the country. I am free to declare here the part which I took in reference to this question. I voted for the bank in 1832; *te duce!* under your lead, sir; for you, Mr. President, (Mr. Dallas,) were the chairman of the committee that reported the bill. I only followed that lead. We passed the bank bill with your assistance, your argument, influence, and vote; and your aid extended much further; for when Gen. Jackson vetoed it, you and I concurred against the veto! I will never deny the faith that is in me. As I thought then, I think now. And the day will come when your Democracy will, under the pressure of distress, cry aloud for another bank; but no Whig will ever start that question. The question of a national bank should be and will be allowed to remain at rest, until men of all parties shall seek to establish, and resolve to sustain it, by a unanimity which shall place it above the reach of the demagogues who will seek to destroy it.

I am asked what Gen. Taylor will do in regard to internal improvements. That is a most important subject, and I think I have already answered the question. It deserves the patient and most deliberate consideration of every American citizen. But on this question, the course of the bold, manly old patriot, is as plain as the sun at noon day. He will leave this question, also, to the will of the People. If their Representatives in Congress choose to pass a bill for internal improvements, he will not impose his veto on the law.—Nor will he write any messages for the purpose of manufacturing internal improvement men, or tariff men, or any other kind of politicians. He will not enter on a career of propagandism. He does not intend to get up a hot-bed for tariffs or internal improvement, but knowing that nothing can prosper which does not rest in the confidence and affections of the people, he will refer these questions to the original sources of power, and will sustain them all with inflexible firmness, so long as the people will permit them to stand. He does not mean to push things to extremes. His administration will neither be aggressive nor retrogressive; but he will adapt his progress to the mighty energies and capabilities of a nation unexampled in the history of the world for its advance in arts, as well as arms, in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

Now, on this great question, let me ask, where stands Gen. Cass? I must now, in my turn, put the honorable Senator from Mississippi on the confessional, and ask him to illuminate my path, by shedding a little light on this subject. I find that the resolution passed by the Baltimore Convention in favor of the exercise of the veto power, contained these words:

> "*Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the veto power, &c., which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, *and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.*"

From the statement of Mr. Yancey, a member of the convention, it appears that these words about internal improvements, which were originally reported by the committee appointed to draft the "Baltimore platform," were objected to, for the reason thus stated by Mr. Yancey in a speech in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, on the 6th June last, exposing the deeds of this convention:

> "Amongst other things he instanced, as evidence of its unsoundness as an exponent of Democratic views, its refusal to adopt its resolutions avowing its principles and the platform upon which it designed to place its nomination. And now mark the result, he continued: After the nomination was made a committee was raised to report a series of resolutions. Mr. Yancey said that the committee met on the evening of its appointment and sat until ten at night. Before it adjourned the resolution in relation to the veto power had been amended so as to show its happy effect in saving the country 'from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.' It was unanimously agreed to as sound Democratic doctrine and as a deserved compliment to Mr. Polk. When the committee met next morning the first proposition made was to reconsider that amendment and strike it out. I inquired why? It had been admitted to be good Democratic doctrine the night before. The answer was, 'Gen. Cass voted against that veto of Mr. Polk, and if we put this in we will condemn our nominee.'
>
> "These virtuous politicians—these trustworthy representatives of Democracy—had discovered by morning that the avowal of a truth would put an error to blush; that the praise of a patriot would be the condemnation of a political heretic.
>
> "The vote was not reconsidered, but it was, as Mr. Yancey firmly believed, because it was too barefaced even for that body; and if the idea that Cass had voted against Mr Polk's veto had been thought of before the amendment was adopted, it never would have graced those resolutions. As it is, it will indeed become a thorn in the side of the nominee."

Now, I ask the honorable gentleman from Mississippi, will General Cass veto a general system of internal improvements?

MR. FOOTE. I am not prepared to state farther than this: that it is my own opinion, which I am almost certain is well-founded, that Gen. Cass is opposed to any general system of internal improvements, and that he would veto a bill in favor of such a system. But, as I said the other day, my own impression has always been that a liberal system of internal improvements, within the constitution, would certainly meet the support of Gen. Cass.—Now, if I have answered the question satisfactorily, I would ask the Senator whether Gen. Taylor will withhold his veto, in case of his election, to any bill for internal improvements that may happen to pass both houses of Congress?

MR. CLAYTON. However vague the answer, or the question addressed to me, I reply promptly that I do not believe the case will occur of the deliberate and well-considered passage of a bill for any internal improvement by both houses of Congress which ought to be condemned by the American Executive. Gen. Taylor, while pledged to abide by the will of the people, is also free to restrain any hasty or inconsiderate legislation.

MR. FOOTE. The question is not whether such or such a case can occur, but whether Gen. Taylor would so act in certain circumstances.

MR. CLAYTON, (smiling.) It is impossible for me to state my opinion as to what the action of Gen. Taylor in a given case might be, unless the case be stated with precision. You might suppose a case in which Congress, having gone raving mad, would vote twenty-five millions out of the Treasury when there were not five millions in it, and ask me whether Gen. Taylor would veto that. But I am now looking, as a practical man, to the cases which are likely to occur, and I have not the most distant idea that any circumstances will actually exist in which Gen. Taylor will apply the veto to a bill for internal improvements. But how stands the candidate of the other side of the chamber with respect to this question? Perhaps, as his pathway still remains obscured, the honorable gentleman from Illinois can inform me. Does he believe that Gen. Cass will veto a bill for internal improvements?

MR. BREESE. I will answer the Senator very frankly. If I did not believe that Gen. Cass would veto such a bill I would not vote for him.

MR. CLAYTON. I believe that the gentleman from Illinois as well as Gen. Cass twice voted for the river and harbor bill, and against the veto on that bill. Does he believe that such a bill would meet with a veto from President Cass?

MR. BREESE. I do not suppose that it would. And, with all frankness, permit me to say, that, as I understand the principles of the Democratic party, a palpable distinction has always been made between a general system of internal improvements and mere appropriations out of the Treasury for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Reasonable appropriations for the latter purpose would no doubt receive the sanction of General Cass and the Democratic party. But appropriations for a vast and expensive system of improvements, I hope never will receive the sanction of either.

MR. CLAYTON. We see, from these vague answers, how difficult it is to ascertain what General Cass does or does not mean about these times. I know that he has voted in favor of every internal improvement bill, and against every veto of them. Now, I have always heretofore looked to a man's *acts* in order to ascertain what he meant to do; and I have hitherto regarded General Cass as a high ultra internal improvement man. I have always believed that he could go further on that subject than I could myself, and that there were some things besides Mexico which I found very difficult to take, which he swallowed with great ease. It is apparent that there are two Senators who have very different views of General Cass's opinions upon the subject of internal improvement. I am apprehensive that we are to understand General Cass one way in one part of the Union, and differently in another part. He was called upon by one of his friends at Cleveland (Mr. Wood) to state his opinions on this subject, but we were informed that the "noise and confusion" were so great that he could not make any reply, although he was able to tell the audience, very audibly, much about his early history, and how he had risen from comparative obscurity to become the candidate of the great Democratic party. I am very much afraid, Mr. President, that the "noise and confusion" will continue throughout the campaign, and that we shall never be able to ascertain the opinions of General Cass upon this important subject. He has written a letter approving of the whole Baltimore platform. Let me read a portion of that platform which was *not* expunged:

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvement."

It seems, then, from the light before us, that the Baltimore Convention held the Government could not carry on a "general system of internal improvement;" but the honorable member from Illinois says it *may* carry on a particular system, such as that indicated by the river and harbor bill which met Mr. Polk's veto. That was first reported by a committee to the Convention as a "corrupting system," and Mr. Polk was, in that report, complimented for his veto upon it. But, as Mr. Cass had voted for the corrupting system, and against Mr. Polk's veto, and it was held necessary, as Mr. Yancey proves, not to "condemn the nominee," the compliment was struck out, and by the committee not approved. Then, to mystify this whole matter still further, another resolution passed, "that the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk, have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union." But the most amusing part of the whole platform is the distinction of the Senator from Illinois between a "general system of improvement" and "mere appropriations for rivers and harbors." The Senator from Mississippi holds the river and harbor bill unconstitutional, but still sustains Mr. Cass, who, he says, is for a liberal system. The Senator from Illinois is for the river and harbor bill. Mr. Polk is against that bill, and also against the liberal system, *toto cœlo*. Yet all are on the platform. Each is orthodox. Is it not clear, therefore, that the platform to which General Cass pledged himself by his letter of acceptance of the Baltimore nomination requires another explanation from himself?

MR. FOOTE. Gen. Cass, in his letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, stated that that letter closed his profession of faith.

MR. CLAYTON. I remember that very well. In that letter, after endorsing this undefinable platform of the Democratic Convention, he adds, that he will not say any more. He closed the door, became "General Mum," and accordingly, in his answer to Mr. Wood, of Cleveland, he refused to throw any more light on the subject. It is palpable that his position is equivocal, and differently understood in different sections of the Union, and that the platform itself is a mere humbug.

The honorable gentleman asked me what were the sentiments of General Taylor in regard to the Mexican war. I think he will find an answer perfectly satisfactory in the Allison letter. There Gen. Taylor announces a great principle of vast importance to this country. He avows himself opposed to the doctrine of annexation by conquest. He is opposed to war, when the honor of the country does not demand it, and in favor of peace as the general policy of the nation. He congratulates the country upon the successful termination of the Mexican war. But he distinctly announces his own principle, conservative and glorious as it is—one on which we will go into the canvass this fall—that he will oppose all war for the purposes of conquest.

MR. FOOTE. The Senator seems to have glided past my interrogatory. The question was, did General Taylor approve of the conduct of his own country; or, did he hold that Mexico was in the right.—And, secondly, when that war had been waged up to the time of the treaty of peace, does he not know that General Taylor was in favor of that acquisition of territory which has been made by the treaty?

MR. CLAYTON. The gentleman unintentionally assumes, by his question, a knowledge of General Taylor's opinions which his published declarations do not justify, and about which neither he nor I can have any knowledge. We know nothing of General Taylor's opinions except from the letters which have been published to the world; and in them he has given no opinion upon the subject to which the gentleman refers, nor can I conceive that it is of the slightest importance. As a soldier, his position made it improper to question any command of the Chief Magistrate, and his duty was obedience. It is not necessary, in this connexion, to discuss the question whether the Mexican war was just and necessary or not. If Mr. Polk were running as the candidate, I might have something to say on that subject; and when treating of the claims of General Cass, who approved by his speeches and votes in this chamber every act and saying of Mr. Polk on wars, it may be taken up with propriety. But, so far as General Taylor is concerned, the question has passed away with the war in which he did his whole duty. If he announces himself distinctly opposed to acquisition by conquest hereafter, the question as to the justice of the Mexican war, so far as he is concerned, ceases to have the least importance with men of any party in the Presidential campaign.

General Taylor has done more to terminate the war than any fifty Democrats in this nation. Even the Baltimore Convention, in the midst of all its party action, has not hesitated to introduce an acknowledgment that General Taylor and his gallant army, with the other American armies, have done every thing that could have been done for the honor and the glory of the country. The platform says that they "have carried the arms of the nation into Mexico, crowning it with imperishable glory;" that "their unconquerable courage, their daring enterprise, their unfaltering perseverance and fortitude when assailed on all sides by innumerable foes, and that more formidable enemy, the diseases of the climate, exalt their devoted patriotism into the highest heroism, and give them a right to the profound gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world."

General Taylor was not a candidate when this resolution was adopted. They thought, perhaps, that Gen. Taylor would not be nominated; but they did justice to the gallant veteran. And I hope that at this moment the Democracy of the Union are prepared to unite with the honorable gentleman from Mississippi in eulogiums upon the public and private virtues of Gen. Taylor.

With regard to Gen. Taylor's opinion on the Wilmot proviso the Senator has the same information that I have. He knows what interpretation ought to be put upon the Allison letter, and I hope Gen. Taylor may never assume the attitude of a sectional or geographical candidate.—Suffer me to say for myself, that, although acting in the spirit of the request of the Legislature of Delaware, my colleague and myself, the representatives of a slaveholding State, voted for the extension of the ordinance of 1787 over the Territories of the United States to prevent the acquisition of any more slave territory, yet we do not intend ever to connect ourselves with any geographical party upon such an issue. We abhor such an issue in the party struggles of the day, as leading to the most fatal consequences. We look upon the introduction of a geographical party upon such a principle as tending directly to the destruction of the union of these States; and there is not one State within this Confederacy that loves the Union more than the smallest in population among them all—whose lofty patriotism has become a proverb, and whose proudest boast is that she was the first to adopt the American constitution, and will be the last to desert it. No, sir. The men of Delaware will connect themselves with no such geographical movement. Most of us entertain the opinion that, when the action of Congress is invoked, free soil should remain free, and that slave territory ought to remain such. The doctrine prevailed among us at the time of the Missouri compromise, and still prevails, that Congress should leave the territory as they found it. We desire to abide by the compromises of the constitution; in that spirit we hold that slavery should be protected where it exists under the ægis of the constitution, but ought not to be carried by us where it never existed. But, I repeat, I am not prepared to call that a political question, and I deny that you can call either this or the opposite doctrine a mere Whig doctrine. No man has a right to say that the Wilmot proviso is a Whig principle, or that its opposite is a Whig principle. We repudiate the question altogether as a political question; and I say that, whenever the members of the great Taylor Republican party, which I hold at this moment to be the great majority of the country, shall descend so low as to make a geographical party out of this Wilmot proviso, with a view to President-making or getting offices and power in the country, they will lose my respect, and I think that of every honest man. An attempt is now being made to force this upon us as a party question by the extreme partisans of the North and the South. But neither the one side nor the other of the question forms any part of our platform; and I hope there will be patriotism enough among the American people to keep the question apart from party politics forever. For myself, I am free to say that, although I voted in obedience to the request of the State I in part represent, yet so dear is the union of these States to me and mine, that, if this become a geographical question, I shall resort to the remedy adopted by the men of Delaware in another crisis and in other days—I shall act in the spirit of the men who made the constitution, and compromise the question, if I can, on terms equally fair and honorable both for the North and South.

MR. FOOTE. Do I understand the Senator as saying that he is not prepared to inform us whether Gen. Taylor would veto the Wilmot Proviso, as every Whig print in New England has said he would?

MR. CLAYTON. The letter of Gen. Taylor speaks for itself, and the gentleman from Mississippi has precisely the same means that I or the Whigs of New England have of forming an opinion upon this subject. If Gen. Taylor will write to me and tell me what he intends to do, I will be able to inform the gentleman; but for me to intrude my individual opinions on the Senator, the public, or this august body would be folly. The Senator will please now in his turn take the stand, and inform me what Gen. Cass will do with respect to the Wilmot Proviso?

MR. FOOTE. No doubt he will veto it. He has announced his opinion that the Wilmot proviso is unconstitutional, and declared that he will exercise the veto power in all cases of unconstitutional laws.

MR. CLAYTON. If the Senator is right, then Gen. Cass stands before the country as a sectional candidate—the head of a geographical party. I hope Gen. Taylor will decline that honor. My hope is that he will never lend his great name to either of these geographical parties, but retain the power to settle the question without taking part with either.

To judge of the propriety of Gen. Taylor's position, let us inquire how the Baltimore Convention met this question.—They positively refused to adopt any resolution denouncing the Wilmot proviso. Other Democrats besides the Barnburners, when a resolution to repudiate the principle contained in it was offered, threatened to dissolve the party: the resolution was stifled, and the convention silent. The party expressed no opinion on the dangerous subject; they dared not do it. The platform they adopted did not recognise this geographical question as a party question, and this is in precise accordance with Gen. Taylor's position. The anti-proviso platform of Gen. Cass was manufactured by himself, and he is welcome to the position of chief of one of those geographical factions with which Washington warned every American to have no connexion.

Among the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention I observe that Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, Mr. McGehee, of Florida, and Mr. Commander, of South Carolina, reported the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this country, be it in the States *or in the Territories*, by any others than the parties interested in them, is the true Republican doctrine recognised by this body."

Mr. Yancey desired this principle to be incorporated in the Baltimore platform. Now, will the Senator from Mississippi tell me whether General Cass concurred in that report or not?

MR. FOOTE. I have no knowledge on the subject I have stated what must be evident to the Senator, that Gen. Cass discarded the Wilmot proviso, in every aspect of it, in the plainest manner, and my impression is that his views will be sustained by the Democracy in every part of the country. As to Mr. Yancey, I have not particularly noticed his views, but I think that his course will meet the general approbation of his party.

MR. CLAYTON. Gen. Cass, then, repudiates Mr. Yancey's sentiments?

MR. FOOTE. I do not know.

MR. CLAYTON. I supposed that the Senator thoroughly understood all the opinions of General Cass. The honorable gentleman has travelled with the candidate, and was said to be a part of his body-guard.

MR. FOOTE. That particular point was not started. [A laugh.]

MR. CLAYTON. Then here is another subject about which General Cass has no platform. Now all these doubts, and ambiguities, and irreconcilable inconsistencies come from the party which daily assails General Taylor because, as they say, "he does not speak out." "He has no platform." So they spoke of Gen. Harrison, until he beat them 146 000 votes. They called him "General Mum," and now, as then, the complaint is made that those who nominated the Whig candidate had made "no platform." Sir, they knew that Washington had no platform, and they had more respect for Gen. Taylor and for the intelligence of the people than to put their candidate in a strait-jacket, or seek, by manufacturing professions of political faith for him, to decieve the voters of the country. They intended that he should be free and untrammelled, as the President of the whole people. But who is there among us that has not long since felt and, publicly or privately, expressed his contempt for these "*platforms?*"—Look back to your democratic platforms of 1844. Then the Democratic Convention passed a resolution to *reannex* all Oregon, avowing that the title to it was "clear and unquestionable up to 54° 40'." At the sound of the party bugle the partisan editors of the Democratic press throughout the country shouted "clear and unquestionable." A thousand Democratic meetings echoed back the sound. "Oregon and 54° 40'" were painted on party banners and party walls, and printed on party handbills. Mr. Polk's inaugural address also declared the title "clear and unquestionable." His message, in December, 1845, repeated the same folly and threatened war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, against the English claim above 49°; all the little, and nearly all the great politicians of the party standing ready to make fight on this platform. The party leaders afterwards occupied the attention of Congress for six months with this Oregon question, distracting and distracting the nation, embarrassing trade and commerce, alarming the business men with the apprehension of a war with the most powerful nation on the earth, with which we have more commercial relations than with all the world beside. The price of insurance rose so high at one time that no shipping merchant could venture on any distant voyage. General Cass stood in the front of the whole riot. He declared war to be inevitable. His belligerent propensities, displayed on this as well as on all other subjects, covered the whole platform. I never believed that this cry for war was sincere on the part of the wire-workers behind the screen, though I never doubted that the worthy General was perfectly sincere, and was completely duped by them. I advised my friends here to vote for the amicable notice to England, to "pay out rope," and test their sincerity about this platform. The result precisely answered my expectations. When we refused to hold them they refused to fight, and the result was that the whole pretensions to fifty-four forty were abandoned by themselves, and they fell back to the British line of forty-nine, upon which a settlement could at any moment have been made without a word of all this unjust and insolent bravado! The platform was abandoned; those who had adhered to it most violently, among whom was General Cass, were prostrated in the dust. The chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, (Mr. Allen) under a deep sense of this humiliation, instantly resigned, and the present chairman (Mr. Hannegan) declared in his place that Mr. Polk had, by surrendering the platform and his own pledges to adhere to it, "sunk himself so low that the hand of resurrection could never reach him." When put to the test, Mr. Polk treated the whole platform of 54° 40' with contempt, and gave up the whole country above 49°.

MR. FOOTE, (in his seat.) He was wise, and acted by the advice of the Senate.

MR. CLAYTON. Oh yes! he was wise. The folly was in having a platform! In this case, an irresponsible cabal, called a Convention, like the last one at Baltimore, many of the members of which were appointed at a tavern or a cross-road meeting assembled and assumed the duty of directing and controlling the whole legislation of Congress on questions of peace and war. They did not devote ten minutes to the title to Oregon, which they decided, and not one out of fifty of them had ever read or known any thing about it. The platform thus formed deeply endangered the peace of fifty millions of human beings. We were at one time, by all the blundering and blustering of the Administration, driven within an inch of a war with England.

There was another platform—that made by the famous Kane letter. In that precious document, your President, according to the construction of some, avowed himself to be in favor of the tariff, and, according to that of others, opposed to it. Unquestionably the mass of the people in the Northern States believed that in that letter he avowed himself to be a friend of the tariff. It is as true as scripture that in the State of Pennsylvania and other States at the North the flags were flying with the inscription, "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of '42;" and when we assailed those who practised these impositions on the people, as we repeatedly did, and accused them of duplicity, the reply was, on all occasions, "we are the true champions of the tariff of '42;" and in proof of the assertion we were referred to the Democratic vote in the other House, without which the bill of 1842 could not have passed, and told that, therefore, the Democrats were entitled to the whole merit of the measure. Now, again, the politicians have published one life of Gen. Cass to suit the North, and another to suit the South, in regard to the Wilmot proviso. Thus, by platforms, they ever palter with us in a double sense—"keep the word of promise to the year, but break it to the hope"—at one time deluding our honest people into a vote for Mr. Polk, which he never could have received had he then avowed himself to be what he has since proved to be, the champion of free trade; and at another, representing Gen. Cass as a man of Northern principles in the North, and a man of Southern principles in the South.

There is another platform: It is that of an honest man, who says that he is a Whig, but that if elected to the Presidency he will not be the tool of a party—that he will be the President of the people—that he has no enemies to punish, no friends to reward—that while he will do his duty in removing corrupt, incompetent, or unfaithful men from office, he will not be the supporter of that infamous system of proscription which distributes the public offices of the country as the spoils of a victory—that he will on this and on all other subjects endeavor to restore the Government of the country to the principles of the constitution. His *platform is the constitution;* all others are unworthy of respect. The patriotism of mere politicians, which explodes in deceptive party pledges, is understood to be, as Dr. Johnson defines it, "the last refuge of a scoundrel." There is little difficulty in finding mottoes and illustrations to suit the title page of the whole volume of political platforms. In the action of some of the Presidents of the United States we can find enough to remind us of the old saw—

"The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be—
The Devil got well, *the Devil a monk was he!*"

The honorable gentleman also attacks General Taylor on the ground that he lacks qualifications. In justice, however, to his noble heart, the Senator admits that Gen. Taylor is a pure, honorable, high-minded and patriotic man. But he finds fault with Gen. Taylor on account of what he supposes to evince a want of great learning. He reasons from Gen. Taylor's confession that he was not a politician, that he is not competent for the Presidency. That is, I think, his chief objection. The gentleman certainly did also find much fault with one or two of Gen. Taylor's letters. I shall not deny that his letters, like those of other great military commanders, written in the hurry of a camp, and on a barrel, a box, or a drum-head, have not the beauty of finish and rotundity of period which the gentleman so well knows how to give to his own letters. But for strong sense, and appropriate language to convey it, no man can excel those letters of Taylor in which he deemed it important to attend to the manner as well as the matter of his composition. On every court martial on which he has served for the last twenty years, the other members of the court, although often scholars of high character, have generally selected Taylor to draw up the sentence of the court on account of his superior qualifications. We laugh at the story that he cannot write his letters. That from his enemies is a new tribute to their excellence! Gen. Cass is, we admit, a knowing and a learned man; but Gen. Taylor is a *wise* man. I agree with the poet that—

"Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one
Have oftimes no connexion. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own."

Gen. Cass has great erudition, and has written books. But in the great essential qualities of wisdom, justice, integrity, humanity, and moral as well as physical courage, Taylor approaches nearer to the character of Washington than any man who has occupied the Presidential chair since his day. And with regard to the champion of the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Niles,) who has indulged himself in a sly fling at Gen. Taylor, I will give my opinion with equal frankness. Mr. Van Buren is a cunning man, and it has often been observed that no cunning man was ever yet a wise one. Exception is taken to Taylor's qualifications, because he has been compelled, in his country's service, to pay more attention to the cartridge than the ballot box, and in his letters has modestly expressed his own diffidence of his ability to discharge the duties of President of the United States. But let me call the attention of the Senate to what Gen. Washington said of himself in his inaugural address;

"The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondency one who, in inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies."

Taylor is the man of modern times who has rivalled this admirable modesty, and his friends, so far from regarding it as a fault, view it as one of the brightest among the features which adorn his heroic character. If Taylor has stultified himself by that confession, to which the honorable Senator has referred, the wisest, the purest, and the greatest of all American Presidents had taught him by his example.

Sir, I have done. Let me only say, in conclusion, that I hope that my friends on the other side now have enough of platforms, and that, in future, all genuine republicans may rally together under the standard of Taylor, which is wide enough and broad enough to protect and shelter every true friend of his country, whether a native or a naturalized citizen, no matter what may have been his party designation. Let all such men stand up boldly together in the battle for the Rights of Man, as secured to us by the great charter of American freedom, the Constitution of our country, and the REPUBLICAN PARTY of all opposition from the self-styled Democracy to the end of time.

A Case for Casuists.—A man who deceives a woman with false promises is sentenced by the courts to pay for his duplicity. A man who obtains money or goods by false pretences is sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary. What then should be done with the man who attempts to swindle freemen of their votes by having contradictory lives of himself published for the North and the South? Should he be elected to the Presidency?
Louisville Journal.

A Correct Life of Lewis Cass.—The Wheeling Times has commenced another life of Gen. Cass, in which several incidents will be named which have been strangely neglected by the ad interim.—The work is to be beautifully illustrated by an engraving of the identical black cockade that he wore, the full picture of the peddling wagon he sent out from Detroit to follow his payment of Indian Annuities, and the sword he broke. It will also contain his letters from France upon the Tariff—his vote on the subject of Internal Improvement—his letter to the Chicago Convention—a synopsis of his Wilmot Proviso and Annexation letters—a copy of his letter from the Council bridge to Gen. Hull, *asking whether he should fight*, (after Snelling had put the Indians to flight)—a *fac simile* of the canoe in which he crossed the Northwestern lakes from Detroit, holding Indian treaties at $8 per day, while drawing a salary of $2000 as Governor,—engravings of several pieces of mahogany furniture manufactured in the "*Indian Department*," (for the sole use of the *Indians*, of course)—a picture of the first distillery erected in Detroit, a short extract from a well known temperance address, and a few extracts from a book entitled the "King and Court of France," and several other things of interest.

A few more such lives will surely prove the death of Lewis.—*Troy Whig.*

Old Zack's Beauty.—A locofoco paper is criticising Gen. Taylor's beauty, and does not seem to have a very exalted opinion of his pretensions in this respect. In their desperation, at not being able to find any thing vulnerable in the character of the old Hero, what will the locofocos resort to next?

At a Cass ratification meeting and pole raising, in Branch county, Michigan, lately, there proved to be more Taylor and Van Buren men than Cassites. When the "raising" commenced, the ex-editor of the Sentinel called out at the top of his voice for three cheers for Cass, which was responded to with cheers for Van Buren and Taylor. The rigging getting tangled, a man was sent up to adjust it, which he did, and then called for "three cheers for Old Zack," which were given with tremendous effect. The Locos scattered and the pole fell down!

Conviction of Drayton.—The jury in the case of the *United States vs. Daniel Drayton*, after being locked up all Thursday night, came into the court room yesterday afternoon about three o'clock with a verdict of *guilty* on the indictment charging him with stealing slaves the property of Andrew Hoover. The prisoner was yesterday put upon his trial on another indictment charging him with stealing slaves the property of W. H. Upperman. The Court adjourned at four o'clock while this trial was in progress.
National Intelligencer.

He has also been convicted, under the second indictment, of stealing slaves belonging to W. H. Upperman.

For the Campaign.—The Observer for the ensuing six months, embracing the whole of the Presidential campaign, the result of the Election, and a portion of the proceedings of the next sessions of the General Assembly and of Congress, will be supplied at $1, payable in advance. This is a small price for the gratification to be afforded by a regular receipt of the interesting and exciting news of the next six months.

In addition to our ordinary facilities for furnishing the latest news, we have, for two or three months past, been paying a high price for the Telegraphic news, and have thus been enabled frequently to announce the important news by the English Steamers a week earlier than we could otherwise have done. The cost of this has been greater than we can afford; but we hope to make an arrangement to reduce it to a reasonable sum; and that an increased permanent and temporary subscription will indemnify us for the outlay.

CALL AND SETTLE!

THE Subscriber will be glad to settle accounts, during this month, with any of his debtors or creditors.

E. J. HALE.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 2, 1847.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: For two years past I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year, I was taken with severe pain in the left side, accompanied by a very bad cough, and a raising of blood; probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night, which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seemed to have the desired effect. I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength was restored. After taking four bottles I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health since.

DAVID R. BELL.

The editor of the North Carolinian, albeit strongly opposed to puffing "quack medicines," but believing that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry ought not to be classed with that sort, cheerfully testifies to his knowledge of the truth of Mr. Bell's statement in regard to the efficacy of the Balsam.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

FROM THE NORTH STATE WHIG.

A *NEGRO* ON THE STUMP AGAINST GEN. TAYLOR!!!

We really did not think that the Democratic party in *any* State of the Union, would have descended so low as to employ a NEGRO as a stump speaker, for the purpose of villifying Gen. Taylor, the Whig party and the South, but such it appears is the fact, as will be seen from the following paragraph, which we take from the Louisville *Journal*, of the 30th. Not only is this fellow allowed thus to hold forth to assemblies of WHITE FREEMEN, but he is listened to with attention, and applauded by the DEMOCRATS of INDIANA, and the leading Democratic journal of the State, edited by the celebrated CHAPMAN of *crowing* memory, speaks "in raptures of his efforts."

What will our Democratic friends at the South say to such allies, and will they continue to act in concert with a party who will resort to such means, and employ such instruments?

A Locofoco Negro upon the Stump.—A negro from New York, named Lester, as black as a black dog's nose, recently opened the Presidential campaign in central Indiana, on the part of the Abolitionists and the Locofocos, against General Taylor. This great black skinned, thick lipped, flat nose, woolly headed, long heeled, foul smelling biped made several public speeches, denouncing Gen. Taylor and the Whigs as furiously as he could, and the locofocos not only listened to him but applauded him, and Chapman, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, speaks in raptures of his efforts.

Some of the Locofoco leaders in the non-slaveholding States, pretend to have great regard for the rights and feelings of the South, and to deprecate the movements of the abolitionists, and yet if they can find a big buck negro to harangue in public against the South, against the Whigs, and against the Whig candidate, they pat him most lovingly upon the back and encourage him to go on puffing and blowing and sweating and stinking in his political labors.—*Louisville Journal.*

MORE OF THE CHICKEN THIEF.

Our readers will recollect, that in the attempt made by certain volunteers of Ohio to injure Gen. Taylor, by representing him as having denounced the whole of the Ohio volunteers, nay all the volunteers in his army, as thieves and cowards, one Joseph Bennet, of Prairie Township, Ohio, figures very largely. The Columbus Statesman endorsed the character of this man, and uttered a furious tirade against General Taylor upon the strength of his statement. The Columbus Journal disposes of this man Bennet in the following summary style:

"This Joseph Bennet is a swift witness in behalf of the poor fellow from Coshocton, who had been caught stealing chickens. Our neighbor of the Statesman had the advantage of us in an acquaintance with this Joseph Bennet. We do not know him at all—are not aware that we ever saw him. The Statesman seems to have enjoyed a greater intimacy with him than has fallen to our lot, and certifies that he "*is worthy of every confidence.*"—This may be all so. All we know of the matter is, that there is on the files of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, a paper in the words and figures following, viz:

"Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, of the term of April eighteen hundred and forty six.

"*The State of Ohio, Franklin county, ss.*—The Jurors of the Grand Jury of the State of Ohio, empannelled and sworn in and for the body of said county of Franklin, in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, upon their oaths do present, that JOSEPH BENNET, late of said county, on the fifteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-five, at said county, *one Swine*, of the value of ten dollars, of the goods and chattels and property of one William Lisle, then and there being found, *feloniously did steal, take, and carry away*, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio.

"A. F. PERRY, Prosecuting Att'y
for Franklin county.

"This Bill of Indictment was found upon testimony sworn and sent to the Grand Jury by order of the Court.

"A. F. PERRY, Prosecuting Att'y.
[Endorsed.] "A true bill.
J. SWISHER,
"Foreman of the Grand Jury."

"We give the Statesman joy of his charge preferred by the Coshocton chicken-thief against General Taylor—and of his testimony adduced to support it by the Franklin hog-thief."

Such are the means to which Locofocoism has resorted in Ohio, to sustain its cause. They need only to be stated in order to secure the reprobation of every honest man.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Clincher.—Mr. Calhoun is reported to have said in the Senate:

"It was his solemn conviction that slaves might be carried to the new territories, and be held and owned there under the protection of the Constitution, provided there should be no legislation forbidding it."

Well, then, the defeat of the Compromise bill leaves us precisely where we were. And that bill, by entailing a law-suit on every man who went there, would to that extent at least, have been in derogation of Southern rights. But people have too much common sense not to understand that that measure was merely designed as a bolster to poor Cass.
Richmond Whig.

A Barrack for Rats.—An extensive bacon-merchant in Limerick, who kills between 40,000 and 50,000 pigs in the season, has adopted the following successful method to destroy the rats which abound on his premises, where the abundance of food will always occasion a vast collection of these troublesome and destructive animals. He has erected a quadrangular stone building, eleven feet long and seven feet wide, with a wall three feet high, having flags laid flat upon the top, but projecting a little over the inside of the wall. All around the wall inside, at the base, are numerous holes, like pigeon holes, which do not go quite through except a few, to allow a free passage to the little animals. Outside of the barracks, or building specially built for the rats, is a plentiful supply of water and food, such as bones and useless offal.

The interior of these walls is occupied by boards, lumber and straw, just such concealment as these animals are known to prefer, and the whole is covered by a moveable wooden roof. When it is judged proper to destroy them the passages are stopped at the outside, the roof is lifted off and the boards are taken out. The frightened animals run up the wall, but their escape is impossible, for they strike against the projecting flags and fall again. They then run into the small holes below, but these are only just large enough to admit their bodies, while their tails remain sticking out, a secure prize to the men who go in over the wall; and by this unlucky appendage they suddenly drag them out and fling them to a posse of anxious dogs outside the fortress, or into a barrel of water where they are soon destroyed.

As there are not holes enough in the wall inside, the noise and uproar soon frighten another division of rats into the vacated openings; and these being treated in the same unceremonious manner, the whole garrison is thus speedily destroyed. As many as 700 or 800 have been killed in one clearing. Rats being fond of straw, they also become very numerous in the lofts where this article is kept to be used for singing bacon, and they cut it into short pieces with their teeth, which renders it useless for this purpose. The proprietor tried the effect of putting a pet fox to mount guard on the lofts, and it was found that he killed such quantities of the rats, that three or four were procured to garrison the place instead of one.

The Value of a Smile.—Who can tell the value of a smile. It costs the giver nothing, but it is beyond price to the erring and resenting, the sad and cheerless, the lost and forsaken. It disarms malice, subdues temper, turns hatred to love, revenge to kindness, and paves the darkest paths with gems of sunlight. A smile on the brow betrays a kind heart, a pleasant friend, an affectionate brother, a dutiful son, a happy husband. It adds a charm to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed, and makes lovely woman resemble the angel of paradise.

The Debt of Texas.—By an act of the Legislature all claims against the State of Texas must be presented to the Auditor and Comptroller before the second day of November, 1849.

RAYMOND & WARING'S
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION,
FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Grand Cavalcade.—On entering each place of Exhibition the Menagerie will be preceded by the grand and novel spectacle of an elegant MUSIC CAR, drawn by EIGHT GREY HORSES, of the larges size, containing a BAND OF MUSICIANS, who will enliven the scene by executing a variety of favorite pieces of Music.

MR. JOHN SHAFFER, the daring Lion Tamer, and his equally intrepid LADY, will enter the cage with Lions, Tigers, Leopards and Panthers. He will drive a large African Lion harnessed to a Car, and will by various graceful and daring feats show his complete control over animals usually deemed of the most savage disposition.

Will be Exhibited at FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, August 19, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.
Admission 50 Cents; Children under ten years of age, and Servants, half price.

RAYMOND & WARING would announce to the citizens of Fayetteville that they will now have an opportunity of seeing the celebrated and brave JOHN SCHAFFER & LADY.

He has been styled by critics the "Lion King," as he has exposed his life heretofore in subduing the largest and most terrible Lion ever caught; this animal is at present in his possession, and has repeatedly saved his life when exercising the other beasts in the performing cage. His feats have been beheld by millions; he actually *Drives a Wild Lion*, harnessed to a car, thus showing the supreme majesty of man above the brute.

The Wild Tenants of the Forest, from the huge and docile Elephant, the majestic Lion of unexplored Africa, the fierce Tiger of the Bengal jungles, the beautiful Leopard, the playful but ferocious Bear, gentle Gazelle, the useful and patient Camel, the curiously striped Zebra, the grave robbing Hyena, the stealthy Panther, the savage Wolf, the cunning Fox, down through all the lesser grades, are here beheld with perfect safety, true to their nature at times, but perfectly subject to the control of man, the *lord of creation*.

Fowls of the Air and Reptiles, the most beautiful, rare, varied and dangerous of their species, are also comprised in this valuable collection; description is powerless and space too limited to admit it. Suffice it to say that the proprietors are of the oldest standing and highest celebrity, and have devoted years of toil and expense to the present collection, which is pronounced in Europe and America, *perfectly unparalleled*.

The moral and useful purposes which an exhibition like this can serve, are perceived by all, and acknowledged by all moralists; the exhibition serves to entertain and instruct all in the wondrous works of the Supreme Being, and is particularly impressive on the minds of youth.

Particular reference is given to the Mammoth Bills, Posters and Lithographs in the principal Hotels

The whole Menagerie, on entering each town preceded by the Car, containing the New York Brass Band, will form a Grand Procession of twenty carriages, containing the various animals, and drawn by seventy-five horses.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-2w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1835.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition every where, when this can be effected justly and peaceably and easily for both parties."—Lewis Cass.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—On Wednesday afternoon last, the Steamers Evergreen and Gov. Graham arrived from Wilmington, with about 75 Volunteers of the N. C. Regiment, belonging principally to the Cabarrus and the Cumberland and Bladen Companies.

On Thursday, they were publicly received on behalf of the town by Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, who welcomed them in some appropriate remarks, which were responded to in an equally appropriate manner by Mr. J. G. Shepherd, on behalf of the Volunteers.

The ceremony of reception being gone through with, they were escorted by the military companies of the town to Camp Adam, on Haymount, where a plentiful Collation had been provided for the occasion, and where we learn that every thing passed off to the satisfaction of all present.

THE RESULT.—It will be seen by reference to our Telegraphic Despatch, received to day, (Monday,) that there is a reasonable hope given us that Charles Manly will be elected by a small majority, and that the whigs will have a majority of *two* on joint ballot.

This result secures to us the election of a U. S. Senator for the next six years, and will likewise keep the Congressional Districts in their present shape.

We cannot, however, suppress our mortification and regret at the indifference and supineness of the Whigs in this contest. Nothing but the utmost neglect, the most inexcusable apathy on their part, could have brought us to the humiliating position in which we are now found. With an *actual* Whig majority of five thousand at least, Charles Manly has been pressed to get a majority of one thousand. After having entered the field as the candidate of the Whig party, called out by that party in Convention,—sacrificing his time, endangering his health, spending his money, and enduring physical and intellectual fatigue in its behalf,—Whigs heedless of the obligations which they owed him, negligent of their interests and the interests of the State and of the Country, slept at their posts, and relied upon others to do that for which [illegible] and at conscience they [illegible] to be a [illegible] victory. Who [illegible] a Democrat's [illegible]? A [illegible] that they [illegible] never stope, and very wisely, for [illegible] too prostrated to spare [illegible] broken down in constitution to do anything [illegible] find a way to get to the polls.

Let us learn wisdom from them,—knowing that [illegible] maxim is true: "*fas est doceri ab hoste.*" Let this defeat (for it is nothing else) be a warning to us, and let us wake up from the [illegible] indifference; and at the [illegible] campaign [illegible] let us be ready, like the gallant North Carolinian, Capt. Bragg, at the battle of Buena Vista, to give them "a little more grape," and by our conduct let them retrieve our now tarnished honor.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—This body met on Wednesday last the 9th inst., and was temporarily organized by the appointment of Hon. Nathaniel Sawyer of Ohio as Chairman. Committees were then appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention, who subsequently reported the name of Hon. Chas. F. Adams, of Massachusetts, as President, which was unanimously agreed to.

Vice Presidents were then appointed from fourteen States represented—among which we find the name of *L. B. Noble* from North Carolina.

Messrs Giddings, Butler and others addressed the Convention.

On Thursday, Mr. Van Buren was nominated for President, and C. F. Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—We were much surprised to see the name of Mr. L. B. Noble put down in the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention as one of the Vice Presidents "nominated by the respective State delegations." When and where any meeting was ever yet held in this State to appoint Delegates to said Convention, we have never heard. And where Mr. Noble derived his authority, either from citizens of this State or as being a citizen or native himself, we have yet to learn.

We do not profess to know any thing on the subject, but we have heard that Mr. Noble came to this State from *Michigan* some few years since, and after living here a year or two, returned to his own State again. How far this may give him any authority to represent North Carolina in the Buffalo Convention, is a matter we leave the public to decide.

Rucker, it is said, *enriched* the English language by the addition of *one word*: Gen Cass[illegible] with that of another; and who knows but this *little* "Michi-gander" may not be equally fortunate.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.—Elections were held on Monday in the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. The Telegraphic accounts are as yet too meagre to enable us to form any correct idea of the result.

In Indiana, it is supposed the Locos will have a majority in the Legislature.

In Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden will be elected Governor, it is said, by about 7000 majority.

In Illinois, there is no opposition to the Loco candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor. Members of Congress are elected this year in this State, and it is reported that the Whigs have gained 2.

ANIMAL EXHIBITION.—Those who are fond of seeing exhibitions of wild animals, &c. will have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity on Saturday next. ☞ See advertisement.

N. CAROLINA ELECTION.

The following Despatch was received here yesterday—being the latest news we have received up to the time of putting our paper to press:

RALEIGH, Aug. 14—15 minutes past 11.

Currituck to hear from. Manly's present majority about 700. Tie in House—2 whig majority in Senate.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	1848.		1844.	
	Manly.	Reid.	Graham.	Hoke.
Anson,	1049	400	1073	506
Ashe,	551	782	561	499
Beaufort,	858	512	887	489
Bertie,	524	376	507	409
Bladen,	281	516	271	499
Brunswick,	301	194	335	311
Buncombe,			875	496
Burke,	903 m.		1263	309
Cabarrus,	742	375	751	477
Caldwell,			544	260
Camden,	490	83	518	94
Carteret,	41 m.		474	332
Caswell,	263	1081	277	1088
Chatham,	935	781	1153	794
Cherokee,			383	241
Chowan,	293	230	286	188
Cleaveland,	421	727	336	720
Columbus,	174	440	180	342
Craven,	730	742	681	522
Cumberland,	578	1023	603	1070
Currituck,			137	485
Davidson,	1096	669	911	658
Duplin,	226	921	246	866
Davie,	513	380	508	354
Edgecombe,	104	1406	118	1410
Franklin,	290	638	361	710
Gates,		22 m.	359	381
Granville,	1016	946	976	985
Greene,	297	315	253	199
Guilford,	1567	442	1920	463
Henderson,	656	236	565	206
Halifax,	601	307	568	378
Haywood,			250	328
Hertford,	349	173	308	269
Hyde,	160 m.		401	189
Iredell,	1042	259	1527	376
Johnston,	720	814	639	585
Jones,	41 m.		195	153
Lenoir,		254 m.	198	356
Lincoln,	832	1877	911	1773
Macon,			371	285
Martin,	339	546	316	523
Mecklenburg,	698	1068	808	1242
Montgomery,	609	86	586	107
Moore,	570	580	584	513
Nash,	65	909	70	796
New Hanover,	275	1015	283	1101
Northampton,	542	500	514	302
Onslow,		488 m.	178	553
Orange,	1714	1726	1756	1555
Pasquotank,	471	176	593	177
Perquimons,	60 m.		366	217
Person,	360	578	287	622
Pitt,	582	571	607	441
Randolph,	1199	313	1082	318
Richmond,	545	68	678	113
Robeson,	581	623	559	599
Rockingham,	340	968	449	981
Rowan,	827	696	860	736
Rutherford,	1279	419	1102	435
Sampson,	530	692	461	797
Stokes,	1093	1239	1105	1165
Stanly,	746	26	541	81
Surry,	1090	1226	1032	1023
Tyrrell,	230 m.		341	137
Wake,	991	1293	1073	1271
Warren,	152	630	127	716
Washington,	170 m.		368	136
Wayne,	264	1097	217	846
Wilkes,	890 m.		1333	167
Yancey,			310	615
	35,657	35,626	42,586	39,433

ELECTION RETURNS.

Montgomery.—Zebedee Russell, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Russell 498, Solomon V. Simons, Whig, 187. For Sheriff, A. H. Sanders 381, John L. Christian 309.

Stanly.—Col. D. A. G. Palmer, Commons. No change. Poll: Palmer 414, Locke, Whig, 359. For Sheriff, Kirk 413, Hearne 410.

Moore.—S. J. Person, Loco, Commons. No change. Poll: Person 602, A. R. McDonald, Whig, 557.

Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery.—Dr. Worth, Whig. No change. Poll:

	Worth, W.	Hancock, W.	Shaw, L.
Moore,	345	66	345
Montgomery,	360	2	65
	705	68	410

Columbus.—Williams, Loco, Commons. No change. Poll: Williams 364, Baldwin, Whig, 257.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.—Wooten, Loco, is elected in this Senatorial District. No change. Poll:

	Wooten, Loco.	Maultsby, Whig.
Bladen,		
Brunswick,		
Columbus,	326	133

Pasquotank.—Proctor, Whig, Commons, without opposition. No change.

Camden.—Ferebee, Whig, Commons, without opposition. No change.

Richmond and Robeson.—In this Senatorial District H. W. Covington, Whig, is elected. No change. Poll:

	Covington, Whig.	McNeill, Loco.
Richmond,	356	42
Robeson,	411	427
	767	496

Davidson.—John W. Thomas, Senate; James M. Leach and Henry Walser, Commons. All Whigs; and gain of 1 Senator. Poll: Senate, Thomas 581, Sam'l Hargrave, Loco, 406. Commons, Leach 945, Walser 1007, Wm. Harris, Whig, 515, J. L. Clemmons, Loco, 738. For Sheriff, Jere. Adderton, Whig, 1276, H. B. Adams, ditto, 443.

Rowan.—Bean, Whig, and Ellis, Loco, Commons. No change.

Davie.—Clement, Loco, Commons. Whig loss. Poll: Clement 542, Miller, Whig, 402.

Senatorial District of Rowan and Davie.—J. A. Lillington, Whig. No change. Poll:

	Lillington, (W.)	Fraley, (L.)
Rowan,	438	354
Davie,	251	110
	689	464

Duplin.—Hill, Senate; Dickson and Kelly, Commons. All Locos; no change. Hussey, Sheriff.

Pasquotank and Perquimons.—Wm. B. Shepard, Whig, Senate. No change.

Warren.—A. B. Hawkins, Senate, over Micajah T. Hawkins; F. A. Thornton and J. L. Moseley, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Halifax.—Col. A. Joyner, Senate; Col. Wm. L. Long and R. H. Smith, Commons. All Whigs; and gain of 2 Commoners.

Northampton.—Rogers, Loco, Senate; T. J. Person, Loco, and E. J. Peebles, Whig, Commons.—Whig loss of 1 Senator and 1 Commoner.

Wayne.—John Exum, Senate; C. H. Brogden and John V. Sherard, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Johnston.—Watson, Senate; L. B. Sanders and A. J. Leach, Commons. All Locos; and Whig loss of 1 Commoner.

Orange.—Hugh Waddell, Whig, Senate, by the casting vote of the Sheriff; Giles Mebane, Whig, Cad. Jones, Jr., Patterson McDade, and Stockard, Locos, Commons. Whig loss of 2 Commoners. Poll: Senate, Waddell 751, Berry, Loco, 751. Commons, Mebane 1728, Jones 1783, McDade 1735, Stockard 1729, Turner, Whig, 1699, Goes, ditto, 1611, Holt, ditto, 1691, Montgomery, Loco, 1708.

Chowan and Gates.—Willie, Whig, Senate. Whig gain.

Chowan.—Col. R. T. Paine, Whig, Commons. No change.

Gates.—D. Ballard, Loco, Commons. No change.

Cabarrus.—Rufus Barringer and J. W. Scott, Whigs, Commons. No change.

Cabarrus and Stanly.—R. S. Kendall, Whig, Senate, without opposition. No change.

Rockingham.—W. D. Bethel, Senate; D. W. Courts and Dr. Thos. W. Keen, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Lincoln.—H. W. Conner, Senate; J. H. White, F. D. Reinhardt, S. N. Stowe, and A. H. Shuford, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Surry and Ashe.—Col. Bower, Loco, Senate. Whig loss.

Caswell.—Calvin Graves, Senate; J. B. McMullen and R. Jones, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Greene and Lenoir.—E. G. Speight, Loco, Senate. No change.

Greene.—J. G. Edwards, Loco, Commons. No change.

Lenoir.—Council Wooten, Loco, Commons. No change.

Hertford.—W. N. H. Smith, Senate; K. Rayner, Commons. Both Whigs; no change.

Guilford.—J. A. Gilmer, Senate; D. F. Caldwell, Calvin Johnson, and J. W. Doak, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Edgecombe.—Wyatt Moye, Senate; Wm. Thigpen and W. F. Dancey, Commons. All Locos; no change.

Pitt.—Benj. F. Eborn, Senate; F. B. Satterthwaite and W. J. Blow, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Bertie.—Lewis Thompson, Senate; Joseph B. Cherry and K. Biggs, Commons. All Whigs; no change.

Brunswick.—H. H. Watters, Whig, Commons. No change.

Chatham.—Wm. Albright, Senate; D. Hackney, S. McClenahan, and J. Headen, Commons. All Whigs; no change. Harman, Sheriff.

Washington.—Nichols, Whig, Commons. No change.

Tyrrell.—McCleese, Whig, Commons. No change.

Washington and Tyrrell.—Jos. Halsey, Whig, Senate. No change.

Hyde.—Farrow, Whig, Commons. No change.

Craven.—Wm. H. Washington, Whig, Senate; Wadsworth, Whig, and Stevenson, Loco, Commons. Whig gain of Senator and loss of 1 Commoner.

Camden and Currituck.—Lindsay, Loco, Senate. Whig loss.

Surry.—Williams and Sheek, Locos, and Oglesby, Whig, Commons. Whig loss of 1 Commoner.

The Whigs had a majority of 16 in the last Legislature.

They have gained this year, as far we know, —In Craven 1, Gates and Chowan 1, Rutherford 1, Davidson 1, Granville 1, Halifax 2, Stokes 1, —8.

The Locos have gained—In Craven 1, Orange 2, Northampton 2, Person 1, Buncombe 1, Franklin 1, Johnston 1, Surry 1, Davie 1, Ashe and Surry 1, Stokes 1, Camden and Currituck 1,—14.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	GOVERNOR.		SENATE.		
	Manly.	Reid.	Worth.	Shaw.	Hancock.
Rock Spring,	33	19	33	14	00
Cochran's,	44	30	36	23	00
Dillie's,	90	18	58	17	2
Morgan's,	96	00	60	00	00
Fork,	129	2	71	00	00
Lawrenceville,	89	3	32	1	00
Stony Point,	127	14	70	10	00
	608	86	360	65	2

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

	GOVERNOR.		SENATE.		COMMONS.				SHERIFF.	
	Manly.	Reid.	Thomas, W.	Hargrave, D.	Leach, W.	Walser, W.	Clemmons, D.	Harris, W.	Adderton, W.	Adams, W.
Lexington,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haines's,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adderton's,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lees',	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hussey's,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clemmonsville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thompson's,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward's,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Browntown,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1096	669	581	406	945	1007	738	515	1276	443

STANLY COUNTY.—We have wanted to compliment the gallant Whigs of Stanly for the noble discharge of duty evinced by them in the recent Election, but we find it so well done by our friend of the Argus, that we copy it in lieu of any remark of our own:—

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR STANLY.

Stanly is emphatically the Banner County of the State. Ever since she set up for herself the Locofoco vote has been growing

"Small by degrees and beautifully less."

In 1844, it was 81; in 1846 it was 28; and in 1848, out of 772 votes Mr. Reid and Agrarianism, got 26! At Albemarle the county seat, the vote stood Manly 199, Reid 1! The Whig majority in 1844 was 460; in 1846 it was 532; and now it is 720. By November we expect to make a clean sweep, so that no Loco shall be left to tell the tale to his bretheren in other counties.—We shall continue to wear Stanly in our heart of hearts. "Many daughters have done well; but thou excellest them all!"

The Greensborough Patriot thus speaks of the vote of Guilford:—

"Mr. Manly's majority is only 1125—a mortifying result. The country had a right to calculate upon 1500 majority; and there is no excuse for falling below it, except that near four hundred Whigs of the county *wouldn't vote.* Citizens well informed of public affairs—acknowledging to the full extent the destructive tendencies of "progressive democracy," with its schemes of war, and conquest, and annexation, and concentration of despotic power in the federal executive;—citizens who had been stirred up to their duty by the eloquent harangues of their faithful Senator, Mr. Gilmer,—and at last with the thrilling tones of Mr. Manly himself ringing in their ears—would not vote. Many came to the polls, and voted in the county elections, who declined to vote for Governor. Of all unaccountable political phenomena, this takes the rag off the bush! None of the ordinary themes of public discussion in the newspapers or on the stump, had been brought to bear so as to produce this state of things. But we shall defer any investigation of the causes of this result until we receive returns from other counties.

"The Democratic vote is *just as usual*—an average vote, without gain or diminution."

THE DEMOCRATIC ORATORS AND MR. FILLMORE.—We understand that many of the Democratic orators in this part of the country are in the habit of telling the people that Millard Fillmore is an abolitionist. We are surprised to learn that some gentlemen do this, who we always thought above playing the part of demagogues. We know not upon what ground they justify their conduct.

If the mere voting for the reception of abolition petitions be any evidence that a man is unqualifiedly an abolitionist, then indeed are a great many *Southern* people, who think that abolition petitions ought to be received by Congress, abolitionists. Then indeed is the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, who not only voted for their reception but gave most excellent reasons for so doing, an abolitionist. And the people of Western North Carolina, who send the Hon. T. L. Clingman as their Representative to Congress, are jeoparding their own interests and acting in bad faith to the State.

It was first asserted that Mr. Fillmore had made a speech in the *city of New York* in which he proclaimed himself an abolitionist. The New York True Sun gives the speech in full, and in it there is not one word to justify any man in believing that Mr. Fillmore had even the most remote connexion with abolitionism.

This slander being nailed to the counter, it is now gravely asserted that a certain somebody of some note in Georgia swears positively that, in the *Western part of New York*, he heard Mr. Fillmore make an abolition speech; and this now is the *only evidence* relied upon to convict Mr. Fillmore of entertaining those opinions which will deprive him of the vote of the South.

Nothing that Mr. Fillmore has ever done: nothing that he has ever said: nothing that any one has ever heard him say that can be relied on, can prove him to be an abolitionist. We know not under what pretence, or by what authority leading men,—men professing to act *liberally*, to state nothing that they cannot prove, or assert nothing not substantiated by the documents, make statements of this nature, when staring them broad in the face is Mr. Fillmore's own emphatic declaration—

"I DISAVOW MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS, OR WHAT IS CALLED THE PROPERTY, OF THE SOUTHERN STATES."

We warn the people against those who make broad assertions without tendering the proof. We warn our Whig friends against the plausible pretences and apparent liberality of some of the leaders of the Democratic party. Too much have they promoted the interests and the *influence* of men, who exert their time, their talents, and their energies in opposition to the Whig cause.

DEMOCRACY IN 1840—NOT THE DEMOCRACY OF 1848.—Among the very many reasons that were given by the Democracy in 1840, why they could not support the election of General Harrison, not one was more urgently insisted upon, or more clamorously contended for, than the fact that the old General was in favor of selling poor white men and women.

The act that he had sanctioned was read, commented upon and placarded about by the Locofoco leaders in 1840. The party had inscribed upon its banners and badges, by way of showing its horror of "General Harrison's *anti poor man's law*," the "*Liberty of the subject.*" The Democratic orators, with tears in their eyes, and in pathetic tones, beseeched the dear people to beware how they trusted their liberties to a man who had sanctioned so *odious*, so *abominable* a law. And the Democratic press throughout the State, week after week, sent forth bitter and impassioned remonstrances against the people's sanctioning at the polls, "a man who had so disregarded that liberty for which our revolutionary fathers fought, as to wish for the people of this free country—*Stripes and a Master.*"

Their banners and badges and handbills and speeches and editorials were not sufficient to arouse the indignation of the people against the "Log Cabin Tyrant." Conventions were called, resolutions passed, pamphlets published, and secret circulars distributed.

On the 6th of May 1840, a large Convention assembled at Salisbury, and there by resolution, the Democracy declared emphatically that they could not support General Harrison because he voted in the Ohio Legislature to sell poor white men into bondage; and they called upon the people of the State to oppose the election of any man who entertained similar views.

Beside this political gathering, there were others of a like nature, from which emanated much electioneering matter—the object of the Democrats in North Carolina in 1840 being to rouse up the indignation of the *poor white men* against the man who was in favor of "*selling into bondage poor white men.*"

At last, by way of capping the climax, and by one stroke of successful strategy securing the State, the "Democratic Republican Central Committee," to whom was entrusted the interests of the party, on the 17th June 1840, thought it expedient, and deemed it proper and right, to issue the following "Address to the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina:"—

Fellow-Citizens: On the subject of these laws to sell white *Men* and *Women* for *fines* and *costs* you will suffer us to draw your attention to a few of the monstrous results which might follow: and we point them out to you as some foretaste of what we may look for when *aristocrats* shall turn *demagogues* and force all their "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" measures upon the free MEN and WOMEN of this nation.

Two men are indicted for *fighting.* Each one is fined fifty dollars. The one is able to pay it, and the other is not, and therefore he is "imprisoned for the fine," and the Sheriff may sell the latter to a "master." He that is *poor* has to be sold. He that is richer does not. Now is he sold for his CRIME or sold for his POVERTY? For the crime both are *fined.* But the poor man is *sold* because he cannot pay. He is sold for the "*non-payment of the fine, &c.*" and not for the *fight!*

But it has been said that the Ohio law was a "*humane*"!!! substitute for *whipping!* General Harrison intimated this as a part of his defence for that odious vote. And what becomes of the "humanity" in the *Indiana* Act?

A poor man's daughter is sold—sold to the highest bidder—no matter who—so he is a *bidder.*—She absconds from this cruel servitude! She seeks the home of her mother! On conviction before a Justice of the Peace, SHE shall be *whipped*—she SHALL be *whipped*—she shall be WHIPPED thirty-nine stripes, says this Indiana Code!

This is the law. This is the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" heretofore provided for the "dear POOR FOLKS." What they are to expect hereafter from their new friends it is "policy" to keep concealed from the "public eye," but we have fearlessly endeavored to show some of it in this address.

"STRIPES" and a "MASTER" without the privilege of "voting," it must be confessed are pretty hard measures, and unless the "log cabin" voters of North Carolina have changed their proud natures and subdued the spirit of '76 which their sires transmitted to them, they will show their new admirers and teachers that our poor people stand easy under no *stripes* but those of our *blessed Union;* that they recognise no "*masters*" in their "log cabins" but *themselves;* and that as they *vote* without freeholds upon their *rights as men,* so they will exercise that privilege in defence of their PRINCIPLES and their LIBERTY, and not at the dictation of the *Banks* or their *candidates.*

We despise political trickery, we advocate nothing which is tainted with demagogueism,—and therefore we denounced at the time the above "Address to the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina," as a low and pitiful attempt to gain voters by pandering to popular prejudice and popular passion. A friend to the election of General Harrison, we regarded this as intended to deceive the people. We told the people that it was got up for political effect—an artful Address in which the wire workers of the party *affected* an holy horror at the election of General Harrison, that they might inflame the prejudices of the people, impose upon their judgments, and obtain their votes.

Were we not right in what we then said? Have not our conjectures been borne out by the *facts* in the case?

Will the people of North Carolina believe that that same party which in 1840 reviled and abused old Gen. Harrison: which proclaimed him to be the enemy of Liberty, aye even the worst of tyrants: and which warned the people against voting for him because he advocated the passage of "an act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons"—will the people of North Carolina, we say, believe that that very party is now seeking the election of a man to the Presidency, who as Governor of the Territory of Michigan, on the 27th June 1818, sanctioned even a more odious law?

We think it a bad rule that will not work both ways. We know not how to discriminate between men. If the Democracy found satisfactory reasons for voting against Gen. Harrison because he advocated the passage of the aforementioned act, how can they now vote for Cass, who *did the same thing,* and *worse?* We allude to the following act, passed by Gen. Cass and the Judges of the Territory of Michigan.—

AN ACT *for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons.*

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, that any justice of the peace, on conviction, may sentence any vagrant, lewd, idle, or disorderly persons, stubborn servants, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, or any persons wanton and lascivious in speech, conduct or behaviour, common railers or brawlers, such as neglect their calling and employments, misspend what they earn, and do not provide for themselves, or their families, to be whipped not exceeding ten stripes, or to be delivered over to any constable to be employed in labor not exceeding three months, by such constable to be hired out for the best wages that can be procured, the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor of the County.

The same being adopted from the laws of one of the original States, to wit, the State of Vermont, as far as necessary and suitable to the circumstances of the Territory of Michigan.

Made, adopted and published at Detroit, the twenty seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

LEW. CASS,
Governor of the Territory of Michigan.
A. B. WOODARD,
Presiding Judge of the Territory of Michigan.
J. WITHERELL,
JOHN GRIFFIN,
One of the Judges of the Territory of Michigan.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, } To wit:
District of Columbia. }

I, GEORGE SWEENY, Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, do hereby certify that the foregoing "Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons," has been truly copied from the volume of the Laws published by authority of the Territorial Government of Michigan in 1827, and now in the public Library of the Congress of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my Notarial seal this twenty second day of July, eighteen hundred and forty eight.

[L. S.] GEO. SWEENY,
Notary Public.

We want the people to read it. Especially those who in 1840 deemed it a good reason why they should withhold their votes from Gen. Harrison. If the reason be good against Harrison, it is good against Cass.

If the reason be unsound, the people of North Carolina must forever denounce the leaders of the Democratic party who sought to impose upon their judgments and cheat them of their rights.

We care not which horn of the dilemma they take. We wish Locofocoism exposed.

SHAMEFUL SLANDER.—We have had frequent occasion to call the attention of the people of North Carolina to the underhanded means resorted to by Locofoism to accomplish its ends; but our columns would be filled with nothing else, if we attempted to notice all their false inventions and shameless perversions of truth during the present campaign.

How men professing to be gentlemen can reconcile it to their sense of right and regard for common honesty to invent, publish, and circulate unblushing falsehoods for the sake of obtaining political power, we cannot understand. If politicians are unrestrained by any moral influence; if they think that they are engaged in a sort of business where it is praiseworthy to defraud and lie; if they think that it is strictly in consonance with justice and fair play to *cheat* an opponent out of his election, why all we have to say to them is that we differ very materially from them in opinion, and have only to hope that experience will teach them better morals.

On the eve of the election in Kentucky, all sorts of schemes and manœuvrings were resorted to, to defeat the election of the Hon J. J. Crittenden. Amongst them the following card, published in the Louisville Democrat, was intended to have the effect of estranging Mr. Clay's friends from the support of Mr. Crittenden:—

FROM THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

"*John J. Crittenden against Mr. Clay—A Stab in the Dark—The Truth Will Out!*—A letter from Mr. Anderson, a young lawyer of Cincinnati, to Mr. Snellson, formerly of Jessamine county, Ky. is now in Washington. It contains the language of Mr. John J. Crittenden in a letter to Mr. Anderson: Mr. Crittenden urged Mr. Anderson to have as many delegates in favor of Taylor from Ohio as possible, as a means of defeating Mr. Clay. He said in that letter, 'that every body had beaten Mr. Clay, and that any body could beat him, that Mr. Clay had been an incubus upon the party for the last twenty years—that he had been a millstone about the necks of the Whig party.' There is no mistake on this subject. A gentleman, just from Washington city, has seen and read this letter; and it will probably be published in Kentucky in a few days.—We are still further informed that John M. Botts declares that Mr. Crittenden has used similar language to him again and again."

This letter, (says the Richmond Whig,) was represented to have been written in Washington for very obvious reasons. It was thought that the poison would have time to work, and that it would not be contradicted before the election. The Union, however, could not let such a *morceau* pass, and in it went into the columns of the Government organ. Mr. Botts upon seeing it, published a card in which he denied that Mr. Crittenden ever used any such language to him.

In the mean time the lie had been detected and exposed in Louisville, where it originated. The Editors of the Louisville Journal published a letter from Larz Anderson, Esq. of Cincinnati, in which he disclaims having ever written such a letter, in terms of the highest indignation, and says that he and his brother Charles are the only lawyers of the name of Anderson in Cincinnati.—Charles was not at home, but hearing of the charge against him, immediately gave it the lie direct. No such person as the Anderson indicated can be found, and the Louisville Journal does not believe there is any such person as Snellson either.

The Louisville Democrat stated that the intelligence respecting this letter of Mr. Crittenden's to Mr. Anderson, had been transmitted in a letter from the Hon. Lynn Boyd, now in Washington, to Dr A. H. Marshall, who sent it from Lexington to the Democrat for publication. Boyd's letter is published in the Democrat, and contains an extract from what he (Boyd) says is Crittenden's letter to Anderson. He says the extract was furnished by Anderson himself; but we have seen that both the Andersons denounce it as a falsehood.

This is the most infamous and audacious attempt at lying we have ever known since we first had occasion to read the newspapers. Mr. Crittenden has addressed the following note to a friend, and we find it published in the Kentucky papers:

RUSSELLVILLE, July 22, 1848.

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 18th inst., both that sent by Mr. B——— and that sent by mail, and I thank you for the friendly interest you take in my behalf.

I write you in great haste, and am delaying while I write the friend who is to take me to Elkton this evening. To save the time of transcribing the extract you give me of my supposed letter to Mr. Anderson, or some other person in Ohio, I refer to it as stated in your letter, and return that letter only for the purpose of that reference.

I never wrote such a letter, to Mr. Anderson or any other person.

I challenge the production of it.

Our private correspondence, like our private conversation, is supposed to be exempt from public scrutiny or inspection, and is therefore little thought of or remembered. Yet I am satisfied that neither in spirit, style, nor substance did I ever write such a letter as that extract supposes. You may deny and denounce it, in my name, if you deem it necessary. I am your friend, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

A day or two before the election took place in Kentucky, but at a time when it was almost impossible for the government organ which had circulated the slander, to reach Kentucky, old father Ritchie, by way of hereafter being able to hold up his hands in innocency and declare that he had corrected the misrepresentation, puts the following in his paper:—

"Mr. Crittenden has published a card positively denying that he ever wrote such a letter to Cincinnati as has been attributed to him. Letters from Mr. Anderson of Cincinnati confirm the suspicion that it is a shameless forgery."

The Editor of the Union knew full well, when he first published the report, that it was a shameless forgery. Suspicion attached to it on its first appearance; Mr. Botts denied that Mr. Crittenden had ever used such language to him,—and the known intimacy between Mr. Clay and Mr. Crittenden should have given the lie to any statement of the kind. Notwithstanding all this, the Union, hoping to injure the election of Mr. Crittenden, gave the slander the full benefit of a wide and extensive circulation. We trust, however, that the efforts of the Democracy have proved abortive, and that the people of Kentucky have by an overwhelming majority for Crittenden, completely silenced the tongue of the malignant slanderer.

MR. CLAYTON'S SPEECH.—We publish this week the remainder of Mr. Clayton's Speech in defence of Gen. Taylor. It is scarcely necessary to call attention to it, as all who have read that portion published last week, will be anxious to get the remainder.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Friday the 4th, the principal part of the day was spent in consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

On Saturday, the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill occupied almost the entire day, and after the adoption of sundry amendments, the bill was passed.

On Monday, the Oregon Territorial bill was taken up, and the day was spent in discussion of various amendments. No definite action was had in regard to it.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance done.

On Wednesday, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and a number of amendments were proposed and disposed of.

The following communication was received from the President:—

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1848.

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution of the Senate on the 7th instant, requesting the President to inform that body "whether he has any information that any citizen or citizens of the United States is or are now preparing, or intending to prepare, within the United States, an expedition to revolutionize by force any part of the republic of Mexico, or to assist in so doing; and, if he has, what is the extent of such preparation, and whether he has or is about to take any steps to arrest the same," I have to state that the Executive is not in possession of any information of the character called for by the resolution.

The late treaty of peace with Mexico has been and will be faithfully observed on our part.

JAMES K. POLK.

On Thursday, the Oregon Territorial bill was debated at some length, and some amendments were acted on. An amendment, adopting the Missouri Compromise line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, running it out to the Pacific Ocean, and applying it to all the Territories of the United States, was adopted, 33 to 21.

The bill was finally read the third time and passed, by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cameron, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Fitgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Johnson of Ga., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—33.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Calhoun, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, Webster, Westcott—22.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Friday the 4th, the Army Appropriation bill occupied the day.

On Saturday, the Army appropriation bill was discussed, but was not finally disposed of.

On Monday, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and *passed.*

The remainder of the day was spent in debate on the President's message in regard to the treaty, the boundaries of California, &c. &c., and the subject was finally laid on the table without being definitely acted on.

On Tuesday, Mr. Ashmun, from the joint select committee appointed to report a system of reporting the proceedings and debates of Congress, reported a resolution authorizing the clerk of the House to pay to the proprietors of the National Intelligencer and the Daily Union each $7 50 a column for reporting the proceedings and debates of Congress. After being debated, the resolution was rejected, Yeas 80, Nays 85.

The House then went into committee on the River and Harbor bill, and the day was spent in its consideration.

On Wednesday, the consideration of the River and Harbor bill was resumed in Committee of the whole.

Mr. Outlaw moved an appropriation of $20,000 to construct a water communication from Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic, and addressed the committee in favor of the motion.

At 12 o'clock, according to previous order, the debate ceased, and after the adoption of sundry amendments, (Mr. Outlaw's among them,) the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The balance of the day was spent in consideration of the Senate amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill,—nearly all of which were disagreed to.

On Thursday, a communication from N. P. Trist, late U. S. Commissioner to Mexico, was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate's amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill consumed the remainder of the day.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 15.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 6¼	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			6¼ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 5 to 6¼, principal sales at 6. Corn 50 to 55. Bacon 6 to 7. Flour has declined, sells at 4½ to 5. No other change to notice, a fair supply of Cotton, Corn and Flour, coming to market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 8½, a slight advance. Corn 55. Meal 73 to 75. Lard is scarce, and has advanced ½ cent. Nothing doing in Lumber. Mill Timber dull at $3 to $5. Turpentine has advanced about 5 cents on the barrel; Yellow 2 35, Virgin 2 35 to 2 40, Hard 1 20 to 1 25. Spirits 28.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7 cts. Corn 53 to 57. Flour 6 to 6½.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,280,719, against 1,756,225 last year.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer America arrived at New York on Friday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult.

The chief point of interest is the condition of Ireland which seems to be on the brink of a general outbreak, preparations for which are going on with great activity—the purchase and manufacture of arms proceeding rapidly. The organization of clubs is going on with [illegible] system and force, the power of which it is supposed will be illustrated on the approaching trial of [illegible].

From the continent the news is comparatively dull. Paris is tranquil, and it was hoped that in a few days the state of siege would be discontinued. Marrast is elected President of the National Assembly.

Liverpool Cotton market dull, but no change in prices, except in middling & fair grades, which being in general demand are slightly dearer. Mid. to fair Orleans [illegible] Wheat 7s. 3d. and 7s. 8d. Corn 31s. and 35s. Meal 14s. 6d. and 15s.

James E. Belser, of Alabama, (formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Mr. Hilliard's district,) addressed a great *Whig* Convention at Hayneville (Ala.) on the 22d, in powerful advocacy of the election of General Taylor to the Presidency.

MARRIED,

Near Shreveport, La., LAWSON P. CRAIN, Esq. to Miss E. ADELAIDE STOKES, daughter of the late Ex Governor Stokes, of North Carolina.

DIED,

In this county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. SUSAN PLUMER, aged about 90 years.

At Cedar Hill, Anson County, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ELIZA S. consort of D. C. Tally, Esq. and daughter of Mr. Samuel Spencer, aged about 50 years.

The deceased has left a bereaved husband and five children, with a large circle of relations and friends, to mourn their loss; but they sorrow not as those without hope. She had been for a number of years, an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and maintained the character of a consistent christian.

Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian, and guide,
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
And death has no sting, for the Saviour hath died.
Com.

At her residence in Rockingham county, N. C. on the 13th of July, Mrs. ELIZABETH N. RICHARDSON, wife of Mr. R. P. Richardson, and only daughter of Maj. N. Wright, in the 28th year of her age.

In Union county, Arkansas, on the 12th ult., Mrs. SUSAN A. QUILLIN, wife of Jon. A. Quillin, Esq. and daughter of William and Susan W. Locke, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 3—Brig Petersburg from New York; Schr. Victory from Lockwood's Folly. 4—Barque Catharine Nichols from Boston; Schrs. Royal Purple from Shallotte, Elouise from Boston, Granary from Plymouth; Sloop Dolphin from Washington, N. C. 5—Ship Franklin from Boston; Schr. David Hale from Norfolk. 6—Schrs. Marion Johnson from Little River, Leesburg from Philadelphia. 7—Schrs. Alcyona from Norfolk, James G. King from New York, Joseph Wayne from Elizabeth City. 8—Brig Lady of the Lake from Boston; Schr. D. P. Woodberry from Shallotte. 10—Schr. R. W. Brown from New York.

REMOVED.—The Subscribers have removed their Stock of Goods to one of the tenements in Dr. Robinson's New Brick Buildings, on Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. MALLETT & HUSKE.
August 14, 1848. 28-4w

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Cheap for Cash.

WE are receiving a very large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys', Ladies', Misses', Children's and Servant's

Boots and Shoes,

Purchased at Auction and from the most approved Manufactories, embracing a very large variety of styles and qualities. And will be sold at wholesale and retail very low for Cash, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.

ALSO,

Calf, Goat, Binding, Lining and Pad Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Lasts, Sparables, Awls, &c. &c.

Cash purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on us.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON,
No. 2 Granite Building, Hay street.
August 15, 1848. 28-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. Wm. P. Mallett previous to January 1st, 1848, are requested to call and settle their accounts.

W. P. M.
August 9, 1848. 28-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. KENNEDY begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that finding his practice in this section of country will not justify him in remaining permanently, as he expected, he will leave this place, unless engagements prevent, between the middle and last of September. Persons having operations they wish done, he would be pleased to do them up to that time. Those having unfinished operations, will have an opportunity to have them finished.

Dr. K. avails himself of this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends for the lively interest they have taken in him while in this place.

Aug. 12, 1848. 1w

7,500 lbs. fresh beat RICE, in bags of 120 to 180 lbs., for sale at Wilmington prices, expenses added.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 14. 28-tf

Also, 2 good wagon Horses, for sale cheap.
J. D. W.

Domestic Goods.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale,

4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that Factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of Brown and Bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern Manufactured Goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.

J. H. TAYLOR.
Charleston, Aug. 9, 1848. 28-6w

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE undersigned intends to open a School in Fayetteville, for the instruction of Boys and young Men, on the first of October next, and earnestly hopes to elicit a share of public patronage. The School will be located at the Lodge, probably.

Terms of Tuition as follows, to-wit:

For Orthography, Reading, Writing, first Lessons in Geography, and Oral Arithmetic, $4 per Quarter of 11 weeks.

For Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, $5.

For the Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., $7.

M. CURRIE.
August 11, 1848. 28-2w

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday last, a Negro man named JOE, aged about 22 years, about 6 feet high, front teeth defective, and his right ear cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in Jail so that I get him again.

JANE McARTHUR.
Robeson county, August 10, 1848. 28-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from harboring or trading with my wife Mary McBryde, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts, as she has left my bed and board without any provocation whatever.

ALEX'R McBRYDE.
Robeson county, July 27, 1848. 28-3wpd

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I feel it a duty to testify to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family with almost decided success. In several instances when the patient was to all appearances [illegible], they failed not to produce an [illegible] cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent [illegible] medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury nor Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains [illegible] Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if taken according to the directions. Price 75 cts. per box.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. [illegible]

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May [illegible], 1848. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of *Dry Goods and Groceries*, consisting of

Black Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
[illegible], Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
[illegible]
[illegible]

—ALSO—

[illegible] Coffee, Pepper, Spice [illegible] Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,

Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

[illegible] SALT,
[illegible]

—ALSO—

[illegible]

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

[illegible]

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Tract of LAND [illegible] Cape Fear River, and 18 miles [illegible]

[illegible]

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

[illegible]

For the Country Merchants.

WE [illegible] that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Water side [illegible] Fayetteville, where we will [illegible] and forward [illegible] all Goods directed to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of [illegible]

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. [illegible]

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

July 27, 1848. [illegible]

North Carolina—Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Calvin Koonce *vs.* Calvin Davis.

Original Attachment levied on Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to make appearance before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for this County, at Kenansville, the 3d Monday of October, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Lands levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October 1848.

JAMES H. JERMAIN.

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 25-6w

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14. 24-4m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 1, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *extreme sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleached and brown,
Cotton and Thread Laces and Edgings,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.,
Drap D'Ete and Summer Cloths,
Superior Cotton and Silk Warps,
Fancy Silk Shawls and dresses ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anchor Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

[illegible] 85tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a general assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, [illegible] Pearl, Tuscan and Leghorn, and an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A [illegible] of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,

South side of Market Square.

April 1, 1848. 10tf

J. & T. WADDILL.

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
[illegible] bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
50 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 7, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low.)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

John Huske *vs.* David Hay.

Original Attachment levied on a tract of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

OATH having been made that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: Notice is hereby given, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of September, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Land levied on be condemned to answer the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 6th July 1848.

23] JOHN McLAURIN.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 17.

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat,
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONLY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to L. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,

Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving her SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MATHEMATICAL WORKS,
Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,

51 *John street, New York.*

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.

Davies' Primary Table Book,—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,—mo. back.
Davies' School Arithmetic—New edition enlarged.
Davies' Arithmetic,—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic,—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Davies' University Arithmetic,—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies' Elementary Algebra,—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry,—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration,—12mo. Sh'p.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon,—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying,—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry,—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus,—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry,—With its application to Spherical Projections,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective,—With numerous Plates,—8vo. Calf Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Sessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
4. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
5. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Rahway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author, as he himself assures us in its preface, while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-1m

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,

U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 100-Y

Just received per St'mr Evergreen

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. prime Sugar,
15 bbls. and half bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
2 casks London Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
5 doz bottles Port Wine, for medicinal purposes,
1 chest prime Hyson Tea,
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

July 25, 1848. 24tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.

Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 15, 1848. 15tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the [illegible] reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charges, saving one half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.

Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject, $1 20.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, [illegible]
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.

For sale by

March 24. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations, 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S., 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " *Peru.*

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Forms Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 22.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 70